

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
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SERIES CPH (3)

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**1990 Census of
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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Alaska Native, or Asian	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Class of worker	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	16	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Work status in 1989	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	—	—	—	—	—	—

— Not applicable for this report.

HOW TO USE THE STATISTICAL TABLES

Parts of a Statistical Table

The census data included in printed reports are arranged in tables. Each table includes four major parts: (1) *heading*, (2) *boxhead*, (3) *stub*, and (4) *data field*. A typical census report table is illustrated below.

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the "User Notes" section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a *spanner* appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

PARTS OF A STATISTICAL TABLE												
Table number and title				Headnote				Column head				
Heading				Spanner								
Table 47. Labor Force Characteristics, 1990				[See text for definitions of unemployment, underemployed, and part-time workers; and for definitions of the labor force, civilian labor force, and noninstitutionalized population.]								
Stubhead				Boxhead								
The State				Total								
Unemployed				Total								
Unemployed				Total								
Unemployed				Total								
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Unemployed				Total								
Unemployed				Total								
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Unemployed				Total								
Unemployed				Total								
Unemployed				Total								
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Unemployed				Total								
Unemployed				Total								
Unemployed				Total								
Un												

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.)" next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.)" next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.



TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the "Other race" population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the "Other race" population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.



LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
18	Kansas	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
19	Kentucky	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
21	Maine	74	Athens, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
23	Massachusetts			113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
24	Michigan	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
25	Minnesota	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
26	Mississippi	78	Austin, TX MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
27	Missouri	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
28	Montana	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		
29	Nebraska	81	Bangor, ME MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
30	Nevada	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
31	New Hampshire	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
32	Not Assigned	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
33	New Mexico	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
34	New York				
35	North Carolina	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
36	North Dakota	87	Billings, MT MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
37	Ohio	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
38	Oklahoma	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
39	Oregon	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
40	Pennsylvania	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
41	Rhode Island	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
42	South Carolina	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
43	South Dakota	94	Boise City, ID MSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
44	Tennessee		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
45	Texas	95A	Boston, MA PMSA		
46	Utah	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
47	Vermont	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
48	Virginia	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
49	Washington	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
50	West Virginia	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
51	Wisconsin			131	Decatur, IL MSA
52	Wyoming	96	Bradenton, FL MSA		
53	Puerto Rico	97	Bremerton, WA MSA		
54	Not Assigned	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA		
55	Virgin Islands	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA		

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayaguez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA	295A	San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295B	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA		San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA		
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	330	Waco, TX MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
		307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
		313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA			346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
MONROE COUNTY, IN	
4 -----	4
8 -----	11 (pt.)
9.02 -----	8
11 -----	9.02 (pt.)
	9.02 (pt.)
	11 (pt.)

Table B. Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990

(Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation)

1980 tract	1990 tract
MONROE COUNTY, IN	
4 -----	4 (pt.)
8 -----	8 (pt.)
9.02 -----	8 (pt.)
	9.02
11 -----	4 (pt.)
	11



Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County		Totals for split tracts /BNA's in Monroe County						
		Total	Bloomington city	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9.02	Tract 10
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1 021.4	1 021.4	39.1	8.7	19.5	5.8	50.9	26.2	9.3	17.4
Square miles	394.4	394.4	15.1	3.4	7.5	2.3	19.7	10.1	3.6	6.7
AGE										
All persons	108 978	108 978	60 633	3 972	6 516	6 009	2 770	4 936	5 994	6 559
Under 5 years	5 966	5 966	2 462	364	546	382	185	235	293	404
5 to 9 years	5 614	5 614	2 195	264	484	352	166	202	276	443
10 to 14 years	5 450	5 450	1 944	186	401	297	197	220	316	493
15 to 19 years	13 309	13 309	10 149	206	425	367	199	286	333	431
20 to 24 years	21 352	21 352	18 226	413	517	1 330	168	981	1 241	458
25 to 34 years	18 334	18 334	9 954	797	1 233	1 241	449	816	1 144	891
35 to 44 years	13 920	13 920	5 637	476	880	722	534	605	817	1 312
45 to 54 years	8 700	8 700	3 225	299	665	415	327	507	542	820
55 to 64 years	7 057	7 057	2 645	322	593	340	296	406	444	669
65 to 74 years	5 295	5 295	2 318	263	417	325	165	310	340	442
75 to 84 years	2 976	2 976	1 431	250	244	192	66	256	206	166
85 years and over	1 005	1 005	447	132	111	46	18	112	42	30
3 and 4 years	2 368	2 368	960	125	226	127	81	91	120	166
16 years and over	90 936	90 936	53 680	3 116	4 994	4 929	2 181	4 242	5 068	5 132
18 years and over	88 911	88 911	52 988	3 063	4 816	4 817	2 099	4 145	4 949	4 965
21 years and over	72 380	72 380	38 249	2 879	4 567	4 353	1 984	3 728	4 454	4 688
60 years and over	12 747	12 747	5 568	813	1 068	743	398	889	830	954
62 years and over	11 360	11 360	5 053	745	961	682	324	798	739	828
Median	26.2	26.2	22.8	31.4	32.0	26.9	35.4	30.8	28.6	36.5
Female	56 328	56 328	31 848	2 224	3 479	3 004	1 387	2 579	3 234	3 444
Under 5 years	2 925	2 925	1 163	187	264	166	98	93	155	214
5 to 9 years	2 710	2 710	1 070	132	234	169	88	98	145	228
10 to 14 years	2 584	2 584	933	89	191	151	101	109	149	220
15 to 19 years	7 401	7 401	5 915	111	228	177	93	148	190	219
20 to 24 years	10 863	10 863	9 305	230	277	615	73	511	699	270
25 to 34 years	8 985	8 985	4 677	390	656	586	218	410	567	465
35 to 44 years	7 018	7 018	2 895	257	465	347	270	308	424	713
45 to 54 years	4 440	4 440	1 693	172	348	225	165	256	295	404
55 to 64 years	3 746	3 746	1 469	198	335	199	150	222	229	344
65 to 74 years	3 019	3 019	1 437	177	246	210	82	171	207	243
75 to 84 years	1 913	1 913	944	170	153	131	42	169	142	99
85 years and over	724	724	347	111	82	28	7	84	32	25
3 and 4 years	1 172	1 172	473	68	115	54	44	41	64	92
16 years and over	47 618	47 618	28 514	1 792	2 741	2 494	1 086	2 264	2 767	2 740
18 years and over	46 638	46 638	28 155	1 764	2 641	2 443	1 047	2 214	2 709	2 655
21 years and over	37 276	37 276	19 660	1 669	2 508	2 209	986	1 977	2 374	2 498
60 years and over	7 541	7 541	3 499	561	658	477	203	534	515	529
62 years and over	6 794	6 794	3 206	521	593	438	169	485	463	466
Median	26.6	26.6	22.6	34.3	33.3	28.8	35.9	32.3	29.1	36.8
Male	52 650	52 650	28 785	1 748	3 037	3 005	1 383	2 357	2 760	3 115
Median age	25.9	25.9	22.9	29.0	30.9	25.6	34.9	29.3	28.1	36.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	108 978	108 978	60 633	3 972	6 516	6 009	2 770	4 936	5 994	6 559
In households	93 866	93 866	46 008	3 802	6 302	5 966	2 709	4 902	5 994	6 559
Householder	39 351	39 351	20 983	1 830	2 531	2 704	1 009	2 178	2 725	2 594
Family householder	22 953	22 953	9 226	987	1 781	1 240	808	1 151	1 348	1 851
Nonfamily householder	16 398	16 398	11 757	843	750	1 464	201	1 027	1 377	743
Living alone	11 216	11 216	7 442	711	614	931	164	674	920	573
Spouse	18 753	18 753	7 013	628	1 380	791	700	987	1 129	1 655
Child	23 345	23 345	8 649	985	1 915	1 326	852	973	1 238	1 962
Other relatives	2 284	2 284	993	124	155	213	85	103	125	105
Nonrelatives	10 133	10 133	8 370	235	321	932	63	661	777	243
Institutionalized persons	778	778	324	161	184	12	61	34	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	14 334	14 334	14 301	9	30	31	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.39	2.39	2.19	2.08	2.49	2.21	2.68	2.25	2.20	2.53
Persons per family	2.93	2.93	2.81	2.76	2.94	2.88	3.03	2.79	2.85	3.01
Persons 65 years and over	9 276	9 276	4 196	645	772	563	249	678	588	638
In households	8 750	8 750	4 016	498	610	563	249	644	588	638
Householder	6 066	6 066	2 868	374	422	421	166	450	427	418
Nonfamily householder	2 925	2 925	1 574	226	188	245	55	245	246	171
Living alone	2 822	2 822	1 508	222	183	233	54	236	241	163
Spouse	2 145	2 145	902	98	162	106	66	165	128	174
Other relatives	446	446	210	23	24	28	16	24	32	42
Nonrelatives	93	93	36	3	2	8	1	5	1	4
Institutionalized persons	520	520	174	147	162	—	—	34	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	22 953	22 953	9 226	987	1 781	1 240	808	1 151	1 348	1 851
With own children under 18 years	10 819	10 819	4 155	499	880	605	359	453	555	873
Number of own children under 18 years	18 661	18 661	7 081	831	1 526	1 040	629	751	1 000	1 556
Married-couple families	18 753	18 753	7 013	628	1 380	791	700	987	1 129	1 655
With own children under 18 years	8 330	8 330	2 851	252	613	349	308	374	439	761
Number of own children under 18 years	14 762	14 762	4 992	447	1 090	600	551	638	823	1 383
Female householder, no husband present	3 270	3 270	1 782	311	328	363	77	127	176	154
With own children under 18 years	2 015	2 015	1 117	223	225	209	37	64	106	91
Number of own children under 18 years	3 192	3 192	1 807	347	377	360	57	89	165	139
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	43 839	43 839	25 350	1 342	2 295	2 460	1 122	2 000	2 324	2 437
Never married	20 546	20 546	16 296	447	570	1 273	280	824	992	600
Now married, except separated	19 451	19 451	7 366	652	1 429	831	727	1 005	1 171	1 689
Separated	319	319	160	24	17	31	11	17	17	16
Widowed	582	582	244	41	48	45	19	50	24	34
Divorced	2 941	2 941	1 284	178	231	280	85	104	120	98
Females 15 years and over	48 109	48 109	28 682	1 816	2 790	2 518	1 100	2 279	2 785	2 782
Never married	20 339	20 339	17 046	407	526	959	188	818	1 104	641
Now married, except separated	19 412	19 412	7 344	662	1 428	821	720	1 010	1 170	1 685
Separated	427	427	250	38	36	56	9	17	22	19
Widowed	3 626	3 626	1 758	357	345	264	74	258	252	207
Divorced	4 305	4 305	2 284	352	455	418	109	176	237	230

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Monroe County—Con.			Bloomington city, Monroe County					
	Tract 11	Tract 13.01	Tract 16	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 4 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	26.3	148.7	1.6	1.2	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.9	2.2
Square miles	10.1	57.4	.6	.5	.8	.5	.7	.7	.8
AGE									
All persons	7 885	5 257	5 668	2 864	8 595	6 518	4 284	3 286	3 161
Under 5 years	611	389	54	43	301	15	102	114	305
5 to 9 years	473	382	49	34	234	8	109	108	212
10 to 14 years	388	417	41	26	115	6	104	124	146
15 to 19 years	465	367	666	130	3 671	3 426	273	248	168
20 to 24 years	1 176	338	3 801	1 521	2 776	2 178	1 547	931	338
25 to 34 years	1 618	953	595	727	993	697	949	407	627
35 to 44 years	1 006	860	206	170	394	130	460	391	363
45 to 54 years	655	626	70	69	66	32	191	306	223
55 to 64 years	623	438	54	49	27	13	151	238	238
65 to 74 years	474	330	52	46	12	7	184	232	197
75 to 84 years	286	124	63	45	6	5	148	142	222
85 years and over	110	33	17	4	—	1	66	45	122
3 and 4 years	225	166	21	28	128	6	37	39	111
16 years and over	6 334	3 994	5 517	2 757	7 934	6 486	3 944	2 913	2 466
18 years and over	6 184	3 848	5 504	2 743	7 907	6 469	3 899	2 877	2 425
21 years and over	5 760	3 641	3 680	2 379	2 863	2 083	3 386	2 371	2 270
60 years and over	1 190	697	161	117	27	20	477	548	667
62 years and over	1 061	618	151	107	23	17	452	505	620
Median	29.2	33.1	21.6	23.4	20.0	19.9	25.0	27.0	30.9
Female	4 064	2 637	2 822	1 385	4 496	3 710	2 156	1 749	1 793
Under 5 years	292	195	27	21	151	8	51	55	153
5 to 9 years	224	187	22	15	100	4	53	48	103
10 to 14 years	183	204	22	11	54	2	43	66	69
15 to 19 years	235	164	345	73	2 048	2 282	112	132	89
20 to 24 years	571	166	1 921	819	1 394	1 059	783	502	189
25 to 34 years	781	511	250	278	493	271	427	204	301
35 to 44 years	533	405	87	68	195	52	232	213	208
45 to 54 years	350	314	37	24	32	19	101	155	128
55 to 64 years	340	223	26	22	17	6	87	120	151
65 to 74 years	286	176	32	27	9	2	117	137	140
75 to 84 years	193	70	39	25	3	4	99	84	157
85 years and over	76	22	14	2	—	1	51	33	105
3 and 4 years	110	79	10	14	66	3	23	17	60
16 years and over	3 325	2 017	2 748	1 336	4 190	3 696	1 998	1 564	1 451
18 years and over	3 261	1 949	2 741	1 330	4 178	3 682	1 975	1 543	1 430
21 years and over	3 032	1 854	1 750	1 138	1 430	866	1 722	1 261	1 350
60 years and over	742	369	100	64	18	11	316	319	481
62 years and over	669	330	96	59	16	9	302	297	451
Median	31.1	33.3	21.5	22.7	19.9	19.7	25.5	27.9	34.7
Male	3 821	2 620	2 846	1 479	4 099	2 808	2 128	1 537	1 368
Median age	27.7	32.7	21.8	24.3	20.1	20.6	24.8	26.3	27.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	7 885	5 257	5 668	2 864	8 595	6 518	4 284	3 286	3 161
In households	7 741	5 257	4 850	2 651	2 303	367	4 013	2 650	2 991
Householder	3 392	1 961	2 044	1 524	926	256	2 083	1 121	1 465
Family householder	1 948	1 509	266	173	717	75	593	628	751
Nonfamily householder	1 444	452	1 778	1 351	209	181	1 490	493	714
Living alone	1 052	356	741	858	197	176	946	405	608
Spouse	1 409	1 290	180	130	606	64	418	539	450
Child	1 998	1 625	162	88	691	34	454	496	785
Other relatives	188	170	73	22	52	3	94	42	105
Nonrelatives	754	211	2 391	887	28	10	964	452	186
Institutionalized persons	144	—	—	119	—	—	—	—	161
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	818	94	6 292	6 151	271	636	9
Persons per household	2.28	2.68	2.37	1.74	2.49	1.43	1.93	2.36	2.04
Persons per family	2.85	3.04	2.56	2.39	2.88	2.35	2.63	2.71	2.78
Persons 65 years and over	870	487	132	95	18	13	398	419	541
In households	753	487	132	93	15	13	398	418	394
Householder	549	317	98	71	7	10	299	283	307
Nonfamily householder	329	117	60	49	5	7	177	122	205
Living alone	320	115	56	45	5	7	160	117	201
Spouse	149	141	28	18	1	3	73	112	66
Other relatives	36	23	4	3	6	—	22	18	19
Nonrelatives	19	6	2	—	—	—	4	5	2
Institutionalized persons	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	147
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	1 948	1 509	266	173	717	75	593	628	751
With own children under 18 years	960	729	86	53	402	23	220	230	403
Number of own children under 18 years	1 604	1 279	143	75	658	29	357	391	667
Married-couple families	1 409	1 290	180	130	606	64	418	539	450
With own children under 18 years	608	603	61	31	320	16	141	190	191
Number of own children under 18 years	1 039	1 082	105	43	533	21	237	333	333
Female householder, no husband present	426	149	47	30	93	10	145	66	263
With own children under 18 years	287	86	21	16	74	6	71	29	192
Number of own children under 18 years	473	135	31	26	113	6	105	43	301
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	3 048	2 018	2 773	1 423	3 754	2 793	1 960	1 360	1 030
Never married	1 102	439	2 488	1 140	3 048	2 677	1 348	724	358
Now married, except separated	1 477	1 322	199	160	667	99	451	555	469
Separated	36	15	6	11	10	7	14	5	19
Widowed	67	24	7	12	5	—	26	19	37
Divorced	366	218	73	100	24	10	121	57	147
Females 15 years and over	3 365	2 051	2 751	1 338	4 191	3 696	2 009	1 580	1 468
Never married	889	325	2 425	1 087	3 425	3 562	1 200	790	328
Now married, except separated	1 485	1 326	197	151	650	108	438	553	482
Separated	45	17	6	11	17	6	17	18	33
Widowed	399	151	50	26	19	4	166	118	331
Divorced	547	232	73	63	80	16	188	104	294

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols: see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, Monroe County—Con.							
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	1.0	3.0	.8	8.8	1.9	4.0	3.3	3.8
Square miles	.4	1.2	.3	3.4	.7	1.6	1.3	1.5
AGE								
All persons	2 466	4 860	6	3 518	2 526	5 041	4 684	3 360
Under 5 years	255	294	2	157	66	218	270	270
5 to 9 years	204	265	—	134	104	206	329	206
10 to 14 years	156	214	—	156	105	259	352	145
15 to 19 years	171	305	—	203	113	284	308	197
20 to 24 years	289	1 227	—	890	465	1 151	837	837
25 to 34 years	574	1 004	1	654	409	926	621	817
35 to 44 years	307	568	3	414	312	660	914	358
45 to 54 years	188	316	—	319	230	448	586	184
55 to 64 years	147	240	—	290	223	365	467	147
65 to 74 years	130	245	—	200	282	300	320	107
75 to 84 years	38	145	—	85	178	184	108	62
85 years and over	7	37	—	16	39	40	22	30
3 and 4 years	110	100	1	59	20	86	110	106
16 years and over	1 808	4 050	4	3 047	2 238	4 323	3 668	2 714
18 years and over	1 744	3 968	4	2 993	2 208	4 223	3 548	2 663
21 years and over	1 636	3 541	4	2 626	2 029	3 771	3 348	2 410
60 years and over	245	555	—	447	628	725	663	287
62 years and over	221	511	—	389	578	654	570	252
Median	27.4	25.9	32.5	27.5	35.0	28.0	36.0	25.2
Female	1 354	2 428	3	1 808	1 339	2 742	2 456	1 693
Under 5 years	119	119	2	60	29	114	135	122
5 to 9 years	105	133	—	64	52	110	169	96
10 to 14 years	80	108	—	78	59	126	157	62
15 to 19 years	99	152	—	108	52	167	155	111
20 to 24 years	160	565	—	467	221	647	229	394
25 to 34 years	312	469	—	327	199	447	321	396
35 to 44 years	170	271	1	207	164	349	499	184
45 to 54 years	102	176	—	163	124	243	292	98
55 to 64 years	92	141	—	170	132	188	231	85
65 to 74 years	88	166	—	107	160	189	182	79
75 to 84 years	22	105	—	46	117	131	67	45
85 years and over	5	23	—	11	30	31	19	21
3 and 4 years	54	41	1	25	7	45	60	49
16 years and over	1 022	2 049	1	1 599	1 190	2 378	1 965	1 402
18 years and over	988	2 010	1	1 569	1 173	2 329	1 903	1 377
21 years and over	924	1 791	1	1 355	1 081	2 016	1 792	1 236
60 years and over	158	372	—	246	381	462	369	201
62 years and over	140	342	—	212	354	422	327	177
Median	28.4	27.6	4.5	27.9	37.9	28.5	36.5	25.9
Male	1 112	2 432	3	1 710	1 187	2 299	2 228	1 667
Median age	26.2	24.9	37.5	27.1	31.0	27.5	35.4	24.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	2 466	4 860	6	3 518	2 526	5 041	4 684	3 360
In households	2 466	4 818	6	3 518	2 526	5 041	4 684	3 328
Householder	1 045	2 228	3	1 534	1 174	2 342	1 874	1 469
Family householder	643	928	1	778	579	1 073	1 294	737
Nonfamily householder	402	1 300	2	756	595	1 269	580	732
Living alone	314	801	2	433	383	840	444	453
Spouse	418	557	1	666	495	905	1 148	444
Child	753	1 003	2	643	405	972	1 395	785
Other relatives	63	172	—	71	52	96	76	72
Nonrelatives	187	858	—	604	400	726	191	558
Institutionalized persons	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	32
Other persons in group quarters	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.36	2.16	2.00	2.29	2.15	2.15	2.50	2.27
Persons per family	2.92	2.87	4.00	2.77	2.64	2.84	3.02	2.77
Persons 65 years and over	175	427	—	301	499	524	450	199
In households	175	427	—	301	499	524	450	172
Householder	125	326	—	186	342	385	290	135
Nonfamily householder	65	206	—	64	162	236	125	89
Living alone	64	199	—	59	157	231	119	86
Spouse	42	73	—	96	139	108	119	23
Other relatives	8	22	—	17	14	30	37	10
Nonrelatives	—	6	—	2	4	1	4	4
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	27
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	643	928	1	778	579	1 073	1 294	737
With own children under 18 years	366	457	1	299	180	424	619	400
Number of own children under 18 years	642	778	2	500	306	780	1 112	659
Married-couple families	418	557	1	566	495	905	1 148	444
With own children under 18 years	202	248	1	247	145	341	533	190
Number of own children under 18 years	363	421	2	429	255	649	980	303
Female householder, no husband present	189	298	—	86	67	134	116	239
With own children under 18 years	142	169	—	42	32	76	71	178
Number of own children under 18 years	250	289	—	57	47	122	107	313
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	801	2 019	3	1 465	1 052	1 966	1 738	1 326
Never married	241	1 147	1	694	479	893	461	696
Now married, except separated	431	588	1	676	502	939	1 173	464
Separated	11	28	—	13	3	14	11	9
Widowed	7	33	—	20	21	21	28	12
Married	111	223	1	62	51	99	65	145
Females 15 years and over	1 050	2 068	1	1 606	1 199	2 392	1 995	1 413
Never married	245	875	—	697	412	1 008	501	555
Now married, except separated	436	580	1	677	503	935	1 166	475
Separated	19	49	—	10	7	20	15	25
Widowed	77	219	—	95	152	236	153	111
Married	273	345	—	127	125	193	160	247

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Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, Monroe County—Con.		Remainder of Monroe County					
	Tract 13.01 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers .....	.3	1.5	6.6	18.5	2.9	50.1	17.4	5.2
Square miles .....	.1	.6	2.5	7.1	1.1	19.3	6.7	2.0
AGE								
All persons	52	5 412	811	4 050	1 149	2 764	1 418	953
Under 5 years	3	47	59	291	88	183	78	75
5 to 9 years	2	40	52	280	87	166	68	70
10 to 14 years	2	34	40	245	83	197	64	57
15 to 19 years	1	651	38	254	62	199	83	49
20 to 24 years	5	3 684	75	228	103	168	91	90
25 to 34 years	6	542	170	659	237	448	162	218
35 to 44 years	4	189	113	573	154	531	191	157
45 to 54 years	6	61	76	477	99	327	188	94
55 to 64 years	9	41	84	446	100	296	116	79
65 to 74 years	10	46	66	287	80	165	110	40
75 to 84 years	3	60	28	206	47	66	171	22
85 years and over	1	17	10	104	9	18	96	2
3 and 4 years	—	19	14	116	27	80	32	34
16 years and over	44	5 284	650	3 186	879	2 177	1 195	745
18 years and over	44	5 273	638	3 072	849	2 095	1 152	726
21 years and over	44	3 488	609	2 931	812	1 980	1 102	683
60 years and over	18	144	146	188	398	442	105	105
62 years and over	16	138	125	740	171	324	409	85
Median	47.5	21.6	33.1	35.9	31.6	35.4	43.5	30.7
Female	29	2 707	431	2 125	576	1 384	771	492
Under 5 years	3	21	34	145	47	96	33	41
5 to 9 years	1	17	29	129	36	88	34	35
10 to 14 years	1	17	20	111	43	101	31	23
15 to 19 years	—	335	22	129	25	93	40	23
20 to 24 years	4	1 872	41	117	50	73	44	52
25 to 34 years	3	229	89	344	117	218	83	120
35 to 44 years	1	81	49	295	76	269	101	75
45 to 54 years	3	33	44	246	49	165	93	52
55 to 64 years	6	21	47	243	58	150	52	41
65 to 74 years	4	30	37	158	44	82	64	18
75 to 84 years	2	37	13	131	26	42	123	11
85 years and over	1	14	6	77	5	7	73	1
3 and 4 years	—	8	8	61	13	43	16	19
16 years and over	24	2 649	341	1 719	445	1 085	665	389
18 years and over	24	2 643	334	1 653	433	1 046	645	380
21 years and over	24	1 673	319	1 584	418	985	622	358
60 years and over	10	91	80	500	105	203	288	53
62 years and over	9	89	70	453	96	169	273	41
Median	47.8	21.4	33.0	37.5	32.3	36.0	46.7	30.5
Male	23	2 705	380	1 925	573	1 380	647	461
Median age	46.5	21.8	33.3	34.5	30.5	34.9	40.2	31.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	52	5 412	811	4 050	1 149	2 764	1 418	953
In households	52	4 594	811	3 836	1 148	2 703	1 384	953
Householder	24	1 915	365	1 486	476	1 006	644	383
Family householder	18	238	236	1 138	312	807	373	275
Nonfamily householder	6	1 677	129	348	164	199	271	108
Living alone	6	676	103	300	130	162	241	80
Spouse	17	155	178	962	234	699	321	224
Child	9	134	200	1 162	323	850	330	266
Other relatives	2	71	19	92	41	85	32	29
Nonrelatives	—	2 319	49	134	74	63	57	51
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	184	—	61	34	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	818	—	30	1	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.17	2.40	2.22	2.58	2.41	2.69	2.15	2.49
Persons per family	2.56	2.51	2.68	2.95	2.92	3.02	2.83	2.89
Persons 65 years and over	14	123	104	597	136	249	377	64
In households	14	123	104	435	136	249	343	64
Householder	10	92	67	297	95	166	264	42
Nonfamily householder	3	59	21	123	39	55	181	10
Living alone	3	55	21	119	34	54	177	10
Spouse	4	25	32	120	33	66	69	20
Other relatives	—	4	4	16	6	16	7	2
Nonrelatives	—	2	1	2	2	1	3	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	162	—	—	34	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	18	238	236	1 138	312	807	373	275
With own children under 18 years	4	74	96	514	148	358	154	131
Number of own children under 18 years	6	119	164	884	262	627	251	220
Married-couple families	17	155	178	962	234	699	321	224
With own children under 18 years	4	51	61	411	101	307	127	98
Number of own children under 18 years	6	84	114	727	179	549	209	174
Female householder, no husband present	1	45	48	139	65	77	41	42
With own children under 18 years	—	19	31	83	40	37	22	30
Number of own children under 18 years	—	28	46	127	71	57	32	43
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	21	2 639	312	1 494	441	1 119	535	358
Never married	2	2 387	89	329	126	279	130	99
Now married, except separated	17	174	183	998	243	726	329	232
Separated	—	5	5	6	3	11	4	3
Widowed	—	7	4	41	12	19	30	3
Divorced	2	66	31	120	57	84	42	21
Females 15 years and over	24	2 652	348	1 740	450	1 099	673	393
Never married	—	2 361	79	281	84	188	121	96
Now married, except separated	17	172	180	992	241	719	333	235
Separated	—	6	5	17	7	9	7	2
Widowed	4	47	26	268	45	74	163	16
Divorced	3	66	58	182	73	109	49	44

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Monroe County—Con.							
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13.01 (pt.)	Tract 13.02	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	14.1	22.5	161.7	148.4	37.2	388.6	109.1	.1
Square miles	5.5	8.7	62.4	57.3	14.4	150.0	42.1	—
AGE								
All persons	1 875	4 525	5 390	5 205	7 257	6 542	6 150	256
Under 5 years	134	341	395	386	545	457	465	7
5 to 9 years	114	267	406	380	606	486	428	9
10 to 14 years	141	243	442	415	669	474	429	7
15 to 19 years	123	268	365	366	586	402	350	15
20 to 24 years	71	339	363	333	381	381	386	117
25 to 34 years	270	801	959	947	1 230	1 083	1 143	53
35 to 44 years	398	648	990	856	1 343	1 284	1 028	17
45 to 54 years	234	471	632	620	743	771	734	9
55 to 64 years	202	476	444	429	528	585	614	13
65 to 74 years	122	367	270	320	345	426	373	6
75 to 84 years	58	224	105	121	187	154	153	3
85 years and over	8	80	19	32	94	39	47	—
3 and 4 years	56	119	177	166	235	171	179	2
16 years and over	1 464	3 620	4 067	3 950	5 311	5 034	4 745	233
18 years and over	1 417	3 521	3 910	3 804	5 041	4 863	4 604	231
21 years and over	1 340	3 350	3 711	3 597	4 776	4 649	4 399	192
60 years and over	291	903	580	679	867	889	851	17
62 years and over	258	809	505	602	770	773	723	13
Median	37.5	35.1	32.8	33.0	32.4	34.9	34.1	22.9
Female	988	2 371	2 622	2 608	3 803	3 188	3 006	115
Under 5 years	79	170	204	192	269	224	222	6
5 to 9 years	59	128	185	186	300	230	196	5
10 to 14 years	63	121	200	203	326	219	185	5
15 to 19 years	64	124	175	164	291	172	154	10
20 to 24 years	41	177	181	162	188	188	195	49
25 to 34 years	144	385	483	508	662	563	571	21
35 to 44 years	214	349	483	404	699	608	495	6
45 to 54 years	112	252	295	311	382	383	359	4
55 to 64 years	113	255	223	217	281	281	311	5
65 to 74 years	61	207	127	172	199	215	196	2
75 to 84 years	32	148	58	68	139	84	92	2
85 years and over	6	55	8	21	67	21	30	—
3 and 4 years	32	61	88	79	119	77	81	2
16 years and over	775	1 923	1 995	1 993	2 843	2 467	2 365	99
18 years and over	752	1 884	1 922	1 925	2 719	2 387	2 305	98
21 years and over	706	1 796	1 823	1 830	2 581	2 306	2 211	77
60 years and over	160	541	291	359	529	460	464	9
62 years and over	139	492	251	321	476	401	399	7
Median	37.4	36.9	32.7	33.3	33.3	35.0	34.7	22.4
Male	887	2 154	2 768	2 597	3 454	3 354	3 144	141
Median age	37.7	32.9	33.0	32.6	31.3	34.8	33.5	23.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	1 875	4 525	5 390	5 205	7 257	6 542	6 150	256
In households	1 875	4 413	5 390	5 205	7 194	6 540	6 150	256
Householder	720	1 923	1 931	1 937	2 561	2 477	2 330	129
Family householder	557	1 211	1 552	1 491	2 052	1 911	1 784	28
Nonfamily householder	163	712	379	446	509	566	546	101
Living alone	129	599	302	350	429	455	429	65
Spouse	507	965	1 374	1 273	1 725	1 683	1 570	25
Child	567	1 213	1 734	1 616	2 539	1 984	1 884	28
Other relatives	29	116	163	168	186	171	158	2
Nonrelatives	52	196	188	211	183	225	208	72
Institutionalized persons	—	112	—	—	63	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—
Persons per household	2.60	2.29	2.79	2.69	2.81	2.64	2.64	1.98
Persons per family	2.98	2.89	3.11	3.05	3.17	3.01	3.02	2.96
Persons 65 years and over	188	671	394	473	619	619	573	9
In households	188	581	394	473	566	619	573	9
Householder	128	414	248	307	379	401	384	6
Nonfamily householder	46	240	71	114	179	134	137	1
Living alone	44	234	69	112	175	129	135	1
Spouse	55	126	115	137	142	173	152	3
Other relatives	5	26	25	23	38	35	33	—
Nonrelatives	—	15	6	6	7	10	4	—
Institutionalized persons	—	90	—	—	60	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	557	1 211	1 552	1 491	2 052	1 911	1 784	28
With own children under 18 years	254	560	777	725	1 199	896	820	12
Number of own children under 18 years	444	945	1 373	1 273	2 105	1 560	1 448	24
Married-couple families	507	965	1 374	1 273	1 725	1 683	1 570	25
With own children under 18 years	228	418	693	599	975	757	694	10
Number of own children under 18 years	403	736	1 208	1 076	1 779	1 345	1 250	21
Female householder, no husband present	38	187	131	148	258	150	162	2
With own children under 18 years	20	109	76	86	176	93	93	2
Number of own children under 18 years	32	160	128	135	258	144	149	3
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	699	1 722	2 114	1 997	2 529	2 610	2 425	134
Never married	139	406	456	437	543	582	534	101
Now married, except separated	516	1 013	1 421	1 305	1 761	1 721	1 612	25
Separated	5	27	24	15	13	24	18	1
Widowed	6	55	25	24	37	39	43	—
Divorced	33	221	188	216	175	244	218	7
Females 15 years and over	787	1 952	2 033	2 027	2 908	2 515	2 403	99
Never married	140	334	335	325	502	380	364	64
Now married, except separated	519	1 010	1 415	1 309	1 764	1 724	1 602	25
Separated	4	20	7	17	31	32	19	—
Widowed	54	288	108	147	293	174	209	3
Divorced	70	300	168	229	318	295	209	7

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Monroe County	Bloomington city, Monroe County	
		Total	Bloomington city	Tract 6	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02
AGE						
All persons	102 752	102 752	55 271	5 597	6 985	5 616
Under 5 years	5 602	5 602	2 178	347	180	14
5 to 9 years	5 268	5 268	1 932	323	131	3
10 to 14 years	5 169	5 169	1 735	277	57	4
15 to 19 years	12 338	12 338	9 253	332	3 302	3 097
20 to 24 years	19 818	19 818	16 771	1 257	2 512	1 886
25 to 34 years	16 810	16 810	8 598	1 151	526	475
35 to 44 years	13 236	13 236	5 103	668	203	87
45 to 54 years	8 460	8 460	3 059	396	44	25
55 to 64 years	6 913	6 913	2 547	317	18	12
65 to 74 years	5 202	5 202	2 252	308	7	7
75 to 84 years	2 946	2 946	1 405	177	5	5
85 years and over	990	990	438	44	-	1
3 and 4 years	2 213	2 213	835	112	70	5
16 years and over	85 752	85 752	49 109	4 607	6 614	5 592
18 years and over	83 816	83 816	48 482	4 512	6 598	5 579
21 years and over	68 552	68 552	34 953	4 077	2 026	1 604
60 years and over	12 552	12 552	5 424	697	19	19
62 years and over	11 186	11 186	4 921	640	16	16
Median	26.6	26.6	22.7	27.0	19.9	19.8
Female						
Under 5 years	53 117	53 117	29 065	2 801	3 659	3 170
5 to 9 years	2 753	2 753	1 031	154	91	8
10 to 14 years	2 545	2 545	947	156	56	1
15 to 19 years	2 457	2 457	834	141	30	1
20 to 24 years	6 816	6 816	5 371	162	1 842	2 042
25 to 34 years	10 057	10 057	8 534	575	1 251	898
35 to 44 years	8 249	8 249	4 020	546	243	158
45 to 54 years	6 673	6 673	2 628	322	105	33
55 to 64 years	4 327	4 327	1 620	216	22	17
65 to 74 years	3 662	3 662	1 410	182	12	5
65 to 74 years	2 967	2 967	1 398	198	4	2
75 to 84 years	1 899	1 899	931	121	3	4
85 years and over	712	712	341	28	-	1
3 and 4 years	1 092	1 092	409	50	33	3
16 years and over	44 898	44 898	26 100	2 329	3 482	3 160
18 years and over	43 958	43 958	25 769	2 285	3 474	3 149
21 years and over	35 359	35 359	18 010	2 065	990	624
60 years and over	7 425	7 425	3 411	445	11	10
62 years and over	6 691	6 691	3 126	410	10	8
Median	27.1	27.1	22.6	28.9	19.8	19.6
Male						
Median age	49 635	49 635	26 206	2 796	3 326	2 446
	26.1	26.1	22.9	25.6	20.0	20.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	102 752	102 752	55 271	5 597	6 985	5 616
In households	89 105	89 105	42 085	5 557	1 278	224
Householder	37 386	37 386	19 300	2 531	527	155
Family householder	21 988	21 988	8 441	1 161	401	46
Nonfamily householder	15 398	15 398	10 859	1 370	126	109
Living alone	10 523	10 523	6 826	869	118	106
Spouse	17 984	17 984	6 407	756	315	36
Child	22 176	22 176	7 773	1 208	395	24
Other relatives	2 119	2 119	872	192	26	2
Nonrelatives	9 440	9 440	7 733	870	15	7
Institutionalized persons	743	743	310	12	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	12 904	12 904	12 876	28	5 707	5 392
Persons per household	2.39	2.39	2.19	2.19	2.47	1.46
Persons per family	2.93	2.93	2.80	2.85	2.89	2.39
Persons 65 years and over	9 138	9 138	4 095	529	12	13
In households	8 620	8 620	3 918	529	9	13
Householder	5 982	5 982	2 805	393	6	10
Nonfamily householder	2 893	2 893	1 549	227	5	7
Living alone	2 790	2 790	1 483	215	5	7
Spouse	2 119	2 119	884	100	-	3
Other relatives	426	426	193	28	2	-
Nonrelatives	93	93	36	8	1	-
Institutionalized persons	512	512	171	-	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	6	6	6	-	3	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	21 988	21 988	8 441	1 161	401	46
With own children under 18 years	10 293	10 293	3 742	558	226	15
Number of own children under 18 years	17 646	17 646	6 307	949	372	20
Married-couple families	18 022	18 022	6 430	750	331	37
With own children under 18 years	7 939	7 939	2 555	326	173	9
Number of own children under 18 years	14 041	14 041	4 471	565	294	13
Female householder, no husband present	3 090	3 090	1 625	333	60	8
With own children under 18 years	1 898	1 898	1 014	190	47	5
Number of own children under 18 years	2 927	2 927	1 576	313	68	5
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	41 351	41 351	23 173	2 300	3 135	2 435
Never married	19 013	19 013	14 875	1 186	2 729	2 366
Now married, except separated	18 627	18 627	6 704	786	373	54
Separated	293	293	142	29	8	5
Widowed	566	566	231	41	3	-
Divorced	2 852	2 852	1 221	258	22	10
Females 15 years and over	45 362	45 362	26 253	2 350	3 482	3 160
Never married	18 650	18 650	15 451	869	3 051	3 076
Now married, except separated	18 570	18 570	6 678	781	341	63
Separated	403	403	234	53	12	4
Widowed	3 564	3 564	1 710	250	13	4
Divorced	4 175	4 175	2 180	397	65	13

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County		Bloomington city, Monroe County
		Total	Bloomington city	Tract 2.01
AGE				
All persons	2 835	2 835	2 441	582
Under 5 years	173	173	129	25
5 to 9 years	180	180	140	34
10 to 14 years	148	148	119	24
15 to 19 years	585	585	563	228
20 to 24 years	732	732	696	161
25 to 34 years	465	465	391	54
35 to 44 years	290	290	212	47
45 to 54 years	109	109	77	7
55 to 64 years	67	67	48	—
65 to 74 years	50	50	36	2
75 to 84 years	24	24	22	—
85 years and over	12	12	8	—
3 and 4 years	73	73	56	11
6 years and over	2 305	2 305	2 031	494
8 years and over	2 259	2 259	1 994	489
21 years and over	1 507	1 507	1 263	187
60 years and over	115	115	89	2
62 years and over	107	107	85	2
Median	21.4	21.4	21.2	19.9
Female	1 471	1 471	1 288	313
Under 5 years	74	74	50	10
5 to 9 years	88	88	69	16
10 to 14 years	72	72	63	12
15 to 19 years	365	365	353	134
20 to 24 years	394	394	376	87
25 to 34 years	206	206	173	27
35 to 44 years	139	139	104	23
45 to 54 years	45	45	30	2
55 to 64 years	37	37	30	—
65 to 74 years	28	28	22	2
75 to 84 years	14	14	13	—
85 years and over	9	9	5	—
3 and 4 years	33	33	24	7
16 years and over	1 223	1 223	1 096	275
18 years and over	1 203	1 203	1 081	273
21 years and over	732	732	622	94
60 years and over	67	67	54	2
62 years and over	63	63	51	2
Median	21.0	21.0	20.8	19.8
Male	1 364	1 364	1 153	269
Median age	22.0	22.0	21.7	19.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	2 835	2 835	2 441	582
In households	2 037	2 037	1 667	208
Householder	870	870	721	79
Family householder	386	386	298	49
Nonfamily householder	484	484	423	30
Living alone	342	342	296	29
Spouse	198	198	138	33
Child	573	573	455	88
Other relatives	86	86	69	7
Nonrelatives	310	310	284	1
Institutionalized persons	32	32	13	—
Other persons in group quarters	766	766	761	374
Persons per household	2.28	2.28	2.22	2.52
Persons per family	3.18	3.18	3.14	3.41
Persons 65 years and over	86	86	66	2
In households	79	79	63	2
Householder	56	56	44	—
Nonfamily householder	28	28	23	—
Living alone	28	28	23	—
Spouse	13	13	10	—
Other relatives	10	10	9	2
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	7	7	3	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	386	386	298	49
With own children under 18 years	248	248	188	39
Number of own children under 18 years	496	496	387	84
Married-couple families	238	238	162	32
With own children under 18 years	152	152	101	24
Number of own children under 18 years	272	272	185	57
Female householder, no husband present	113	113	104	14
With own children under 18 years	83	83	75	14
Number of own children under 18 years	204	204	183	26
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	1 097	1 097	947	224
Never married	733	733	687	176
Now married, except separated	272	272	188	44
Separated	16	16	12	1
Widowed	13	13	12	2
Divorced	63	63	48	1
Females 15 years and over	1 237	1 237	1 106	275
Never married	889	889	843	231
Now married, except separated	216	216	156	34
Separated	17	17	12	2
Widowed	38	38	31	2
Divorced	77	77	64	6

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County		Bloomington city, Monroe County	
		Total	Bloomington city	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02
AGE					
All persons	2 713	2 713	2 449	953	431
Under 5 years	136	136	122	91	1
5 to 9 years	129	129	106	65	5
10 to 14 years	94	94	70	31	2
15 to 19 years	283	283	247	110	81
20 to 24 years	634	634	613	90	125
25 to 34 years	903	903	862	402	174
35 to 44 years	325	325	281	140	37
45 to 54 years	105	105	76	12	5
55 to 64 years	64	64	41	8	1
65 to 74 years	35	35	29	3	—
75 to 84 years	3	3	2	1	—
85 years and over	2	2	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	61	61	54	42	1
16 years and over	2 337	2 337	2 141	764	423
18 years and over	2 304	2 304	2 120	758	420
21 years and over	1 911	1 911	1 748	623	311
60 years and over	61	61	46	6	1
62 years and over	52	52	41	5	1
Median	25.9	25.9	25.8	27.8	25.1
Female					
Under 5 years	1 409	1 409	1 263	483	242
5 to 9 years	66	66	46	46	—
10 to 14 years	58	58	46	25	3
15 to 19 years	37	37	28	11	1
20 to 24 years	165	165	142	57	57
25 to 34 years	334	334	327	50	69
35 to 44 years	457	457	438	216	93
45 to 54 years	176	176	143	64	17
55 to 64 years	56	56	38	7	1
65 to 74 years	40	40	24	4	1
75 to 84 years	18	18	16	3	—
85 years and over	—	—	—	—	—
3 and 4 years	2	2	—	—	—
16 years and over	33	33	30	22	—
18 years and over	1 239	1 239	1 125	400	238
21 years and over	1 222	1 222	1 114	398	236
60 years and over	994	994	898	330	162
62 years and over	37	37	28	5	1
Median	31	31	25	4	1
Male					
Under 5 years	1 304	1 304	1 186	470	189
Median age	25.8	25.8	26.0	27.9	26.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	2 713	2 713	2 449	953	431
In households	2 199	2 199	1 936	783	133
Householder	891	891	827	309	93
Family householder	476	476	435	259	29
Nonfamily householder	415	415	392	50	64
Living alone	291	291	273	47	62
Spouse	504	504	436	251	27
Child	438	438	337	194	10
Other relatives	59	59	45	18	1
Nonrelatives	307	307	291	11	2
Institutionalized persons	2	2	1	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	512	512	512	170	298
Persons per household	2.20	2.20	2.17	2.50	1.42
Persons per family	2.80	2.80	2.74	2.75	2.28
Persons 65 years and over	40	40	31	4	—
In households	39	39	31	4	—
Householder	20	20	15	1	—
Nonfamily householder	3	3	1	—	—
Living alone	3	3	1	—	—
Spouse	10	10	8	1	—
Other relatives	9	9	8	2	—
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	—	—
Institutionalized persons	1	1	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	476	476	435	259	29
With own children under 18 years	218	218	196	129	8
Number of own children under 18 years	383	383	311	189	9
Married-couple families	420	420	390	239	27
With own children under 18 years	199	199	180	119	7
Number of own children under 18 years	355	355	287	176	8
Female householder, no husband present	41	41	33	15	2
With own children under 18 years	17	17	15	9	1
Number of own children under 18 years	26	26	23	12	1
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	1 106	1 106	1 023	365	185
Never married	617	617	579	118	142
Now married, except separated	469	469	434	246	42
Separated	7	7	5	1	1
Widowed	2	2	1	—	—
Divorced	11	11	4	—	—
Females 15 years and over	1 248	1 248	1 128	401	238
Never married	645	645	614	122	196
Now married, except separated	551	551	478	267	39
Separated	5	5	3	2	1
Widowed	17	17	11	3	—
Divorced	30	30	22	7	2

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County	
		Total	Bloomington city
AGE			
All persons	1 367	1 367	993
Under 5 years	88	88	53
5 to 9 years	86	86	51
10 to 14 years	67	67	42
15 to 19 years	198	198	154
20 to 24 years	321	321	285
25 to 34 years	317	317	226
35 to 44 years	135	135	94
45 to 54 years	71	71	37
55 to 64 years	26	26	17
65 to 74 years	33	33	17
75 to 84 years	17	17	14
85 years and over	8	8	3
3 and 4 years	39	39	26
16 years and over	1 107	1 107	839
18 years and over	1 077	1 077	825
21 years and over	838	838	611
60 years and over	66	66	39
62 years and over	63	63	37
Median	23.4	23.4	22.8
Female	729	729	523
Under 5 years	48	48	25
5 to 9 years	48	48	29
10 to 14 years	40	40	25
15 to 19 years	106	106	85
20 to 24 years	177	177	155
25 to 34 years	148	148	107
35 to 44 years	70	70	45
45 to 54 years	39	39	19
55 to 64 years	20	20	14
65 to 74 years	18	18	10
75 to 84 years	9	9	6
85 years and over	6	6	3
3 and 4 years	25	25	16
16 years and over	584	584	440
18 years and over	563	563	430
21 years and over	439	439	317
60 years and over	40	40	24
62 years and over	37	37	22
Median	22.8	22.8	22.2
Male	638	638	470
Median age	23.9	23.9	23.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	1 367	1 367	993
In households	1 154	1 154	781
Householder	433	433	325
Family householder	207	207	128
Nonfamily householder	226	226	197
Living alone	133	133	118
Spouse	175	175	100
Child	312	312	170
Other relatives	45	45	27
Nonrelatives	189	189	159
Institutionalized persons	1	1	—
Other persons in group quarters	212	212	212
Persons per household	2.24	2.24	2.10
Persons per family	2.88	2.88	2.79
Persons 65 years and over	58	58	34
In households	57	57	34
Householder	39	39	24
Nonfamily householder	22	22	15
Living alone	20	20	13
Spouse	11	11	5
Other relatives	6	6	4
Nonrelatives	1	1	1
Institutionalized persons	1	1	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	207	207	128
With own children under 18 years	108	108	66
Number of own children under 18 years	262	262	151
Married-couple families	149	149	86
With own children under 18 years	76	76	42
Number of own children under 18 years	192	192	100
Female householder, no husband present	52	52	38
With own children under 18 years	31	31	24
Number of own children under 18 years	65	65	49
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	533	533	403
Never married	327	327	275
Now married, except separated	172	172	103
Separated	7	7	7
Widowed	5	5	2
Divorced	22	22	16
Females 15 years and over	593	593	444
Never married	318	318	279
Now married, except separated	192	192	109
Separated	4	4	4
Widowed	25	25	15
Divorced	54	54	37

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County	
		Total	Bloomington city
AGE			
All persons	101 814	101 814	54 600
Under 5 years	5 542	5 542	2 143
5 to 9 years	5 213	5 213	1 899
10 to 14 years	5 113	5 113	1 698
15 to 19 years	12 214	12 214	9 166
20 to 24 years	19 614	19 614	16 588
25 to 34 years	16 598	16 598	8 444
35 to 44 years	13 137	13 137	5 034
45 to 54 years	8 404	8 404	3 031
55 to 64 years	6 893	6 893	2 531
65 to 74 years	5 172	5 172	2 236
75 to 84 years	2 930	2 930	1 392
85 years and over	984	984	436
3 and 4 years	2 185	2 185	817
6 years and over	84 999	84 999	48 548
8 years and over	83 090	83 090	47 932
21 years and over	67 975	67 975	34 532
60 years and over	12 494	12 494	5 389
62 years and over	11 129	11 129	4 887
Median	26.6	26.6	22.7
Female	52 621	52 621	28 718
Under 5 years	2 721	2 721	1 017
5 to 9 years	2 511	2 511	924
10 to 14 years	2 424	2 424	812
15 to 19 years	6 755	6 755	5 329
20 to 24 years	9 944	9 944	8 434
25 to 34 years	8 153	8 153	3 951
35 to 44 years	6 619	6 619	2 594
45 to 54 years	4 298	4 298	1 606
55 to 64 years	3 648	3 648	1 399
65 to 74 years	2 950	2 950	1 388
75 to 84 years	1 890	1 890	925
85 years and over	708	708	339
3 and 4 years	1 074	1 074	399
16 years and over	44 507	44 507	25 815
18 years and over	43 586	43 586	25 492
21 years and over	35 059	35 059	17 794
60 years and over	7 390	7 390	3 389
62 years and over	6 657	6 657	3 105
Median	27.2	27.2	22.6
Male	49 193	49 193	25 882
Median age	26.1	26.1	22.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	101 814	101 814	54 600
In households	88 288	88 288	41 534
Householder	37 088	37 088	19 075
Family householder	21 841	21 841	8 348
Nonfamily householder	15 247	15 247	10 727
Living alone	10 425	10 425	6 741
Spouse	17 849	17 849	6 332
Child	21 939	21 939	7 647
Other relatives	2 094	2 094	853
Nonrelatives	9 318	9 318	7 627
Institutionalized persons	742	742	310
Other persons in group quarters	12 784	12 784	12 756
Persons per household	2.39	2.39	2.19
Persons per family	2.93	2.93	2.80
Persons 65 years and over	9 066	9 066	4 064
In households	8 569	8 569	3 887
Householder	5 946	5 946	2 783
Nonfamily householder	2 872	2 872	1 535
Living alone	2 771	2 771	1 471
Spouse	2 108	2 108	879
Other relatives	423	423	190
Nonrelatives	92	92	35
Institutionalized persons	511	511	171
Other persons in group quarters	6	6	6
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	21 841	21 841	8 348
With own children under 18 years	10 222	10 222	3 697
Number of own children under 18 years	17 451	17 451	6 196
Married-couple families	17 910	17 910	6 343
With own children under 18 years	7 886	7 886	2 523
Number of own children under 18 years	13 897	13 897	4 397
Female householder, no husband present	3 060	3 060	1 602
With own children under 18 years	1 881	1 881	1 001
Number of own children under 18 years	2 880	2 880	1 541
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	40 981	40 981	22 895
Never married	18 792	18 792	14 690
Now married, except separated	18 504	18 504	6 630
Separated	286	286	135
Widowed	562	562	229
Divorced	2 837	2 837	1 211
Females 15 years and over	44 965	44 965	25 965
Never married	18 461	18 461	15 290
Now married, except separated	18 424	18 424	6 593
Separated	400	400	231
Widowed	3 545	3 545	1 698
Divorced	4 135	4 135	2 153

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Monroe County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Monroe County							
	Total	Bloomington city	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9.02	Tract 10	Tract 11
RACE										
All persons	108 978	60 633	3 972	6 516	6 009	2 770	4 936	5 994	6 559	7 885
White	102 752	55 271	3 813	6 198	5 597	2 719	4 718	5 621	6 253	7 574
Black	2 835	2 441	115	227	306	31	81	190	106	170
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	216	122	9	5	15	2	21	7	5	17
American Indian	212	121	9	4	15	2	21	7	5	17
Eskimo	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aleut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander	2 713	2 449	26	62	74	6	102	154	175	92
Asian	2 683	2 426	26	62	73	6	101	153	169	90
Chinese	888	848	5	4	19	-	29	36	44	29
Filipino	168	120	-	13	4	1	7	11	9	16
Japanese	301	266	5	12	9	1	20	18	18	6
Asian Indian	339	280	2	12	11	-	13	42	45	22
Korean	514	462	5	9	8	2	25	30	41	6
Vietnamese	61	55	5	2	5	-	-	8	3	8
Cambodian	6	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Hmong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laotian	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Thai	46	44	2	-	-	-	4	1	-	-
Other Asian	357	343	2	10	17	1	3	5	9	3
Pacific Islander	30	23	-	-	1	-	1	1	6	2
Hawaiian	21	16	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1
Samoan	4	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guamanian	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Other Pacific Islander	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other race	462	350	9	24	17	12	14	22	20	32
HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	108 978	60 633	3 972	6 516	6 009	2 770	4 936	5 994	6 559	7 885
Hispanic origin (of any race)	1 367	993	52	47	72	28	80	91	78	80
Mexican	583	368	24	24	48	11	37	29	20	48
Puerto Rican	144	126	7	6	3	1	11	15	8	4
Cuban	53	40	-	3	1	-	2	3	5	1
Other Hispanic	587	459	21	14	20	16	30	44	45	27
Nat of Hispanic origin	107 611	59 640	3 920	6 469	5 937	2 742	4 856	5 903	6 481	7 805
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN										
All persons	108 978	60 633	3 972	6 516	6 009	2 770	4 936	5 994	6 559	7 885
White	102 752	55 271	3 813	6 198	5 597	2 719	4 718	5 621	6 253	7 574
Hispanic origin	938	671	41	23	56	20	56	66	57	52
Nat of Hispanic origin	101 814	54 600	3 772	6 175	5 541	2 699	4 662	5 555	6 196	7 522
Black	2 835	2 441	115	227	306	31	81	190	106	170
Hispanic origin	46	40	2	7	3	-	4	1	-	2
Nat of Hispanic origin	2 789	2 401	113	220	303	31	77	189	106	168
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	216	122	9	5	15	2	21	7	5	17
Hispanic origin	14	7	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-
Nat of Hispanic origin	202	115	9	5	15	2	18	6	5	17
Asian or Pacific Islander	2 713	2 449	26	62	74	6	102	154	175	92
Hispanic origin	41	27	2	3	-	-	4	4	3	3
Nat of Hispanic origin	2 672	2 422	24	59	74	6	98	150	172	89
Other race	462	350	9	24	17	12	14	22	20	32
Hispanic origin	328	248	7	14	13	8	13	19	18	23
Nat of Hispanic origin	134	102	2	10	4	4	1	3	2	9

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, Monroe County										
	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Monroe County—Con										
	Tract 13 01	Tract 16	Tract 1	Tract 2 01	Tract 2 02	Tract 3 01	Tract 3 02	Tract 4 (pr.)	Tract 5 (pr.)	Tract 6 (pr.)	Tract 7 (pr.)
RACE											
All persons	5 257	5 668	2 864	8 595	6 518	4 284	3 286	3 161	2 466	4 860	6
White	5 208	5 284	2 579	6 985	5 616	4 007	3 141	3 017	2 279	4 490	6
Black	14	235	92	582	368	111	45	109	147	281	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	17	18	9	16	9	9	1	8	1	12	—
Asian	15	17	9	16	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Eskimo	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	8	106	160	953	431	135	84	20	24	61	—
Asian	8	105	157	946	429	132	84	20	24	60	—
Chinese	1	33	54	355	153	39	40	5	15	15	—
Filipino	2	13	8	35	6	7	9	—	1	4	—
Japanese	1	7	13	57	81	18	12	3	6	7	—
Asian Indian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Korean	2	23	10	79	32	17	10	2	7	8	—
Vietnamese	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cambodian	1	5	4	6	6	5	—	5	—	5	—
Hmong	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	—	4	10	20	3	1	2	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	1	11	51	135	79	21	3	—	4	14	—
Hawaiian	—	—	3	7	2	3	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	1	2	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	10	25	24	59	94	22	15	7	15	16	—
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	5 257	5 668	2 864	8 595	6 518	4 284	3 286	3 161	2 466	4 860	6
Hispanic origin (of any race)	19	103	68	212	103	71	50	49	25	54	—
Mexican	12	51	23	62	26	24	17	22	9	32	—
Puerto Rican	1	14	15	28	11	11	1	6	4	3	—
Cuban	1	6	1	9	1	5	3	—	2	1	—
Other Hispanic	5	32	29	113	65	31	29	21	10	18	—
Not of Hispanic origin	5 238	5 565	2 796	8 383	6 415	4 213	3 236	3 112	2 441	4 806	6
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	5 257	5 668	2 864	8 595	6 518	4 284	3 286	3 161	2 466	4 860	6
White	5 208	5 284	2 579	6 985	5 616	4 007	3 141	3 017	2 279	4 490	6
Hispanic origin	10	71	42	144	53	50	37	40	10	42	—
Not of Hispanic origin	5 198	5 213	2 537	6 841	5 563	3 957	3 104	2 977	2 269	4 448	6
Black	14	235	92	582	368	111	45	109	147	281	—
Hispanic origin	—	—	3	10	2	—	2	2	7	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	14	227	89	572	366	111	43	107	140	281	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	17	18	9	16	9	9	1	8	1	12	—
Hispanic origin	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	16	17	8	14	9	9	1	8	—	12	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	8	106	160	953	431	135	84	20	24	61	—
Hispanic origin	2	—	3	2	5	2	—	2	3	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	6	105	157	951	426	133	83	18	21	61	—
Other race	10	25	24	59	94	22	15	7	15	16	—
Hispanic origin	6	22	19	54	43	19	10	5	15	12	—
Not of Hispanic origin	4	3	5	5	51	3	5	2	10	4	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, Monroe County—Can.							Remainder of Monroe County			
	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 13.01 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)
RACE											
All persons	3 518	2 526	5 041	4 684	3 360	52	5 412	811	4 050	1 149	2 764
White	3 323	2 388	4 713	4 455	3 160	52	5 060	796	3 919	1 107	2 713
Black	77	54	168	83	114	—	210	6	80	25	31
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	18	3	6	4	8	—	18	1	4	3	2
American Indian	18	3	6	4	8	—	17	1	3	3	2
Eskimo	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	86	70	136	128	61	—	100	6	38	13	6
Asian	85	70	135	125	60	—	99	6	38	13	6
Chinese	29	29	35	37	26	—	31	—	4	4	—
Filipino	7	5	10	5	11	—	12	—	12	—	—
Japanese	17	15	13	13	4	—	7	2	6	2	1
Asian Indian	11	10	37	33	4	—	20	2	5	3	1
Korean	15	2	25	28	4	—	13	2	3	1	2
Vietnamese	—	3	8	—	8	—	5	—	2	—	—
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	3	6	4	9	3	—	11	2	6	3	1
Pacific Islander	1	—	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	14	11	18	14	17	—	24	2	9	1	12
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	3 518	2 526	5 041	4 684	3 360	52	5 412	811	4 050	1 149	2 764
Hispanic origin (of any race)	73	27	74	51	39	—	97	3	22	18	28
Mexican	32	10	26	15	19	—	51	2	15	16	11
Puerto Rican	11	1	14	6	3	—	12	1	2	—	—
Cuban	2	3	3	4	1	—	5	—	1	—	—
Other Hispanic	28	13	31	26	16	—	29	—	4	2	16
Not of Hispanic origin	3 445	2 499	4 967	4 633	3 321	52	5 315	808	4 028	1 131	2 736
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons	3 518	2 526	5 041	4 684	3 360	52	5 412	811	4 050	1 149	2 764
White	3 323	2 388	4 713	4 455	3 160	52	5 060	796	3 919	1 107	2 713
Hispanic origin	49	20	55	35	27	—	67	1	13	14	20
Not of Hispanic origin	3 274	2 368	4 658	4 420	3 133	52	4 993	795	3 906	1 093	2 693
Black	77	54	168	83	114	—	210	6	80	25	31
Hispanic origin	4	—	1	—	2	—	7	—	—	3	—
Not of Hispanic origin	73	54	167	83	112	—	203	6	80	22	31
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	18	3	6	4	8	—	18	1	4	3	2
Hispanic origin	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	15	3	6	4	6	—	17	1	4	3	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	86	70	136	128	61	—	100	6	38	13	6
Hispanic origin	4	—	2	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	82	70	134	126	61	—	99	6	38	13	6
Other race	14	11	18	14	17	—	24	2	9	1	12
Hispanic origin	13	7	16	14	10	—	21	2	9	1	8
Not of Hispanic origin	1	4	2	—	7	—	3	—	—	—	4

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Monroe County—Con.									
		Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 02 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13 01 (pt.)	Tract 13 02	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)
RACE											
All persons		1 418	953	1 875	4 525	5 390	5 205	7 257	6 542	6 150	256
White		1 395	908	1 798	4 414	5 349	5 156	7 153	6 460	6 089	224
Black		4	22	23	56	11	14	41	32	24	25
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		3	1	1	9	10	17	17	14	14	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		3	1	1	9	10	15	12	12	—	—
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Asian		16	18	47	31	15	8	18	26	16	6
Chinese		16	18	44	30	15	8	16	25	16	6
Filipino		—	1	7	3	1	1	2	7	8	2
Japanese		3	5	4	5	10	2	9	1	1	—
Asian Indian		2	3	5	2	2	1	1	2	3	—
Korean		10	5	12	18	1	2	3	9	2	3
Vietnamese		—	—	3	2	1	—	—	6	—	—
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Pacific Islander		—	—	3	1	—	—	2	1	—	—
Hawaiian		—	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		—	4	6	15	5	10	28	12	7	1
HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons		1 418	953	1 875	4 525	5 390	5 205	7 257	6 542	6 150	256
Hispanic origin (of any race)		7	17	27	41	30	19	48	50	38	6
Mexican		5	3	5	29	24	12	39	35	19	2
Puerto Rican		—	—	2	4	2	1	4	1	—	1
Cuban		—	—	1	—	1	—	1	7	—	—
Other Hispanic		2	13	19	11	3	5	24	7	19	3
Not of Hispanic origin		1 411	936	1 848	4 484	5 360	5 186	7 189	6 492	6 112	250
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN											
All persons		1 418	953	1 875	4 525	5 390	5 205	7 257	6 542	6 150	256
White		1 395	908	1 798	4 414	5 349	5 156	7 153	6 460	6 089	224
Hispanic origin		7	17	27	41	30	19	48	50	38	6
Not of Hispanic origin		1 388	897	1 776	4 389	5 324	5 146	7 112	6 420	6 055	220
Black		4	22	23	56	11	14	41	32	24	25
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
Not of Hispanic origin		4	22	23	56	11	14	39	32	24	24
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		3	1	1	9	10	17	17	14	14	—
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		3	1	1	9	10	16	16	12	10	6
Asian or Pacific Islander		16	18	47	31	15	8	18	26	16	6
Hispanic origin		—	2	1	3	2	2	5	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		16	16	46	28	14	10	13	26	16	6
Other race		—	4	6	15	5	10	28	12	7	1
Hispanic origin		—	3	4	13	4	6	19	10	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	1	2	2	1	4	9	2	7	1

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Manroe County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Manroe County						
		Total	Bloomington city	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9.02	Tract 10
All housing units.....	41 948	41 948	22 025	2 040	2 604	2 892	1 043	2 294	2 803	2 713
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	39 351	39 351	20 983	1 830	2 531	2 704	1 009	2 178	2 725	2 594
Percent of occupied housing units.....	21 558	21 558	7 176	758	1 480	1 069	855	1 039	1 036	1 961
White.....	54.8	54.8	34.2	41.4	58.5	39.5	84.7	47.7	38.0	75.6
Black.....	21 169	21 169	6 942	754	1 448	1 008	848	1 010	1 000	1 897
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	193	193	116	2	21	50	4	10	15	21
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	43	43	16	1	2	2	1	4	1	—
Other race.....	137	137	96	1	6	8	—	15	20	40
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	16	16	6	—	3	1	2	—	—	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	118	118	53	2	6	12	6	9	6	11
Renter-occupied housing units.....	21 071	21 071	6 896	752	1 445	997	844	1 002	995	1 889
White.....	17 793	17 793	13 807	1 072	1 051	1 635	154	1 139	1 689	633
Black.....	16 217	16 217	12 358	1 007	982	1 523	151	1 077	1 578	596
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	677	677	605	49	57	76	2	24	68	18
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	49	49	34	2	3	5	—	6	3	2
Other race.....	754	754	731	10	8	24	—	27	32	14
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	96	96	79	4	1	7	1	5	8	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	315	315	272	19	7	16	3	15	29	59
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	16 017	16 017	12 179	993	978	1 515	149	1 069	1 557	1 110
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	2 597	2 597	1 042	210	73	188	34	116	78	119
For sale only.....	314	314	99	8	13	19	5	5	12	65
For rent.....	881	881	649	161	38	82	5	70	51	29
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	153	153	72	4	10	27	3	11	2	9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	564	564	48	3	3	6	3	3	3	12
For migrant workers.....	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other vacant.....	683	683	174	34	9	54	18	27	10	3
Barred up.....	29	29	8	1	—	8	2	—	—	—
ROOMS										
1 room.....	976	976	890	32	2	33	1	49	33	43
2 rooms.....	2 609	2 609	1 993	143	46	246	10	64	158	37
3 rooms.....	4 928	4 928	3 656	263	154	400	54	280	496	154
4 rooms.....	9 322	9 322	5 440	687	597	1 092	123	600	703	265
5 rooms.....	8 754	8 754	3 753	569	725	643	230	380	353	405
6 rooms.....	6 412	6 412	2 433	202	596	305	234	349	248	420
7 rooms.....	3 857	3 857	1 479	94	262	99	173	193	271	405
8 or more rooms.....	5 090	5 090	2 381	50	222	74	218	379	541	984
Median, all housing units.....	4.9	4.9	4.3	4.3	5.2	4.2	5.9	4.9	4.5	6.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.1	5.1	4.7	4.4	5.4	4.3	6.1	5.3	5.2	6.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.9	4.9	4.3	4.3	5.2	4.2	6.0	4.9	4.5	6.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.9	5.9	6.2	4.9	5.7	4.8	6.2	6.5	7.4	7.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.0	4.3	3.9	4.4	3.9	3.8	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	21 845	21 845	7 926	705	1 388	1 154	897	1 163	1 097	1 700
1, attached.....	1 294	1 294	730	16	133	42	17	57	81	439
2.....	1 344	1 344	824	56	90	181	39	27	52	20
3 or 4.....	2 151	2 151	1 655	111	39	322	7	72	227	125
5 to 9.....	3 387	3 387	2 905	409	288	218	3	156	461	201
10 to 19.....	3 958	3 958	3 468	180	168	355	—	305	472	125
20 to 49.....	1 809	1 809	1 656	176	209	81	—	179	207	73
50 or more.....	1 960	1 960	1 719	—	—	51	—	240	191	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	3 821	3 821	928	374	281	467	77	70	3	4
Other.....	379	379	214	13	8	21	3	25	12	26
Occupied housing units.....	39 351	39 351	20 983	1 830	2 531	2 704	1 009	2 178	2 725	2 594
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	11 216	11 216	7 442	711	614	931	164	674	920	573
2 persons.....	13 368	13 368	7 004	606	874	916	388	798	976	939
3 persons.....	6 800	6 800	3 163	285	496	435	189	339	393	456
4 persons.....	5 342	5 342	2 250	150	359	277	176	257	296	453
5 persons.....	1 929	1 929	816	55	134	105	67	83	96	130
6 or more persons.....	696	696	308	23	54	40	25	27	44	43
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.13	2.13	1.94	1.84	2.25	1.96	2.38	2.02	1.95	2.27
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.33	2.33	2.14	1.88	2.29	2.01	2.42	2.26	2.39	2.43
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.84	1.84	1.80	1.80	2.16	1.92	2.13	1.74	1.64	1.78
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	38 434	38 434	20 386	1 792	2 488	2 637	998	2 153	2 694	2 578
1.01 to 1.50.....	656	656	399	29	33	51	7	23	22	12
1.51 or more.....	261	261	198	9	10	16	4	2	9	4
Mean.....	.47	.47	.47	.47	.47	.51	.43	.42	.42	.38
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	15 748	15 748	5 813	457	1 165	675	657	886	928	1 765
Less than \$20,000.....	300	300	106	26	3	63	14	1	—	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	1 769	1 769	651	146	44	289	55	30	10	15
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	4 447	4 447	1 089	191	473	214	171	196	49	77
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	3 879	3 879	1 314	68	495	84	182	244	213	309
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	2 291	2 291	1 007	19	114	16	134	112	315	431
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	1 981	1 981	1 066	7	31	5	71	162	240	569
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	661	661	369	—	5	1	19	90	58	219
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	245	245	126	—	—	—	6	28	24	84
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	86	86	35	—	—	—	5	12	5	38
\$300,000 or more.....	89	89	50	—	—	3	4	11	14	22
Median (dollars).....	65 800	65 800	76 000	43 700	61 800	39 300	68 500	76 700	92 300	103 700
Mean (dollars).....	77 900	77 900	87 900	46 900	63 900	44 400	75 700	98 400	105 100	119 700
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	17 452	17 452	13 771	1 067	1 038	1 624	135	1 116	1 681	620
Median contract rent (dollars).....	340	340	348	257	326	299	295	442	379	397
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	368	368	373	262	313	301	321	525	391	460
With meals included in rent.....	178	178	21	1	1	2	—	150	2	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	927	927	373	287	575	287	—	1 030	670	875
No meals included in rent.....	16 776	16 776	13 516	1 017	1 012	1 560	123	947	1 658	595
No cash rent.....	498	498	234	49	25	62	12	19	21	24

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Monroe County—Con.			Bloomington city Monroe County					
	Tract 11	Tract 13.01	Tract 16	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 4 (pt.)
All housing units	3 576	2 047	2 126	1 605	1 003	263	2 174	1 149	1 657
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units	3 392	1 961	2 044	1 524	926	256	2 083	1 121	1 465
Owner-occupied housing units	1 600	1 679	1 772	96	4	8	666	791	548
Percent of occupied housing units	47.2	85.6	8.4	6.3	.4	3.1	32.0	70.6	37.4
White	1 577	1 670	163	95	4	8	652	773	546
Black	13	2	6	—	—	—	5	8	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4	6	3	—	—	—	—	1	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	5	1	—	1	—	—	5	8	—
Other race	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	10	3	1	1	—	—	7	6	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 568	1 667	162	94	4	8	647	767	544
Renter-occupied housing units	1 792	282	1 872	1 428	922	248	1 417	330	917
White	1 702	277	1 696	1 290	523	147	1 291	313	859
Black	48	1	120	42	79	6	47	7	45
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	2	3	6	2	—	3	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	29	1	40	78	309	93	64	7	9
Other race	8	1	11	12	9	2	12	3	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)	18	2	38	36	41	17	31	10	17
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 694	276	1 676	1 266	494	131	1 272	306	845
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units	184	86	82	81	77	7	91	28	192
For sale only	39	9	4	2	—	—	3	8	6
For rent	94	19	48	44	73	2	53	9	154
Barred or sold, not occupied	15	8	4	4	—	—	13	2	3
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	5	12	3	4	4	2	5	—	3
For migrant workers	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	30	38	23	27	—	3	17	9	26
Boarded up	3	3	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
ROOMS									
1 room	27	14	96	178	98	140	153	27	32
2 rooms	251	33	288	412	256	58	308	16	115
3 rooms	441	86	482	467	412	42	346	44	216
4 rooms	1 099	502	495	232	168	2	402	99	582
5 rooms	836	618	417	111	53	7	403	215	476
6 rooms	537	405	184	89	10	5	280	235	148
7 rooms	224	210	101	41	2	5	152	198	53
8 or more rooms	161	177	61	75	4	4	130	315	35
Median, all housing units	4.5	5.1	3.9	3.0	2.9	1.5	4.2	6.2	4.3
Median, all housing units	4.7	5.3	4.0	3.4	2.9	2.0	4.3	6.4	4.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.5	5.2	3.9	2.9	2.8	1.5	4.2	6.2	4.3
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.3	5.3	5.3	6.1	7.0	6.5	5.5	6.7	4.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.9	4.3	3.7	2.8	2.8	1.5	3.4	4.8	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
detached	1 519	1 292	420	240	8	22	1 035	926	482
attached	92	14	42	14	9	—	16	12	15
2	143	45	124	134	1	1	162	24	52
3 or 4	281	20	189	281	3	—	186	10	103
5 to 9	239	9	308	291	43	—	239	55	397
10 to 19	398	4	468	404	74	2	411	78	164
20 to 49	134	—	340	121	65	12	86	27	152
50 or more	174	—	201	84	794	225	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	561	649	1	2	—	—	14	—	280
Other	35	14	33	34	6	1	25	17	12
Occupied housing units	3 392	1 961	2 044	1 524	926	256	2 083	1 121	1 465
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person	1 052	356	741	858	197	176	946	305	608
2 persons	1 138	697	510	415	348	57	678	430	461
3 persons	625	393	315	127	191	17	229	180	214
4 persons	406	330	305	74	135	4	150	130	117
5 persons	133	132	126	29	42	2	60	50	47
6 or more persons	38	53	47	21	13	—	20	26	18
Median, occupied housing units	2.07	2.40	2.05	1.50	2.26	1.50	1.64	2.09	1.77
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.22	2.42	1.96	1.78	1.50	2.17	1.86	2.12	1.73
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.90	2.18	2.06	1.50	2.27	1.50	1.50	2.00	1.80
PERSONS PER ROOM									
.00 or less	3 317	1 907	1 973	1 479	724	230	2 048	1 115	1 431
.01 to 1.50	61	43	55	18	128	6	22	3	26
1.51 or more	14	11	16	27	74	20	13	3	8
Mean	49	50	59	52	87	73	45	37	47
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 117	773	128	66	2	6	594	738	318
less than \$20,000	35	36	1	3	—	—	16	1	21
\$20,000 to \$39,999	194	121	23	11	—	—	137	12	118
\$40,000 to \$59,999	450	270	60	23	—	2	234	72	136
\$60,000 to \$79,999	262	243	34	13	—	2	131	230	33
\$80,000 to \$99,999	123	66	8	2	2	—	49	147	9
\$100,000 to \$149,999	42	32	2	8	—	2	24	186	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999	7	4	—	3	—	—	3	51	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	3	1	—	2	—	—	—	25	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Median (dollars)	54 000	56 600	53 000	53 000	85 000	70 000	51 500	86 200	41 700
Mean (dollars)	58 100	58 100	55 800	72 700	85 000	80 000	55 500	101 800	43 400
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 778	224	1 871	1 427	920	248	1 411	329	913
Median contract rent (dollars)	316	261	405	310	276	276	316	411	260
Mean contract rent (dollars)	319	268	482	346	323	287	357	467	261
with meals included in rent	3	—	3	2	—	2	4	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	550	213	320	337	362	164	231	—	287
no meals included in rent	728	202	1 850	1 423	914	245	356	318	868
no cash rent	47	23	18	12	3	1	21	11	44

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Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, Monroe County—Con.							
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)
All housing units	1 079	2 376	3	1 581	1 223	2 403	1 945	1 554
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	1 045	2 228	3	1 534	1 174	2 342	1 874	1 469
Owner-occupied housing units.....	283	807	2	654	588	843	1 378	342
Percent of occupied housing units.....	27.1	36.2	66.7	42.6	50.1	36.0	73.5	23.3
White.....	276	747	2	627	574	812	1 332	335
Black.....	4	50	—	10	5	12	14	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	2	—	3	—	1	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	7	—	14	9	18	30	2
Other race.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	8	—	7	5	5	5	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	274	740	2	621	569	808	1 329	331
Renter-occupied housing units.....	762	1 421	1	880	586	1 499	496	1 127
White.....	705	1 319	1	821	548	1 399	461	1 062
Black.....	49	69	—	22	18	62	17	38
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	4	—	5	2	3	2	2
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	7	23	—	27	16	29	13	19
Other race.....	1	6	—	5	2	6	3	6
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	7	13	—	14	5	24	9	13
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	701	1 312	1	814	545	1 381	456	1 055
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	34	148	—	47	49	61	71	85
For sale only.....	3	13	—	4	9	8	31	8
For rent.....	25	67	—	30	22	42	24	60
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	22	—	6	5	1	6	7
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	3	—	2	11	3	8	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	6	43	—	5	2	7	2	10
Boarded up.....	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2
ROOMS								
1 room.....	2	29	—	47	7	31	39	16
2 rooms.....	27	224	—	44	37	142	37	58
3 rooms.....	122	355	1	192	140	465	147	255
4 rooms.....	373	925	—	431	311	637	180	619
5 rooms.....	304	488	1	235	204	267	242	337
6 rooms.....	181	232	—	231	174	181	300	191
7 rooms.....	50	70	—	145	107	213	299	57
8 or more rooms.....	20	53	1	256	243	467	701	21
Median, all housing units.....	4.6	4.1	5.0	4.8	5.1	4.4	6.6	4.2
Mean, all housing units.....	4.7	4.2	6.0	5.3	5.6	5.2	6.5	4.4
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.5	4.1	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.4	6.6	4.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.2	4.7	7.0	6.8	6.5	7.6	7.4	5.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.3	3.9	3.0	3.9	4.1	3.7	3.9	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	168	823	3	751	670	868	1 172	377
1, attached.....	109	36	—	7	67	68	281	56
2.....	32	158	—	7	21	41	7	71
3 or 4.....	16	305	—	57	19	177	88	223
5 to 9.....	251	196	—	147	157	421	184	234
10 to 19.....	145	353	—	303	205	421	121	360
20 to 49.....	208	81	—	128	69	207	73	87
50 or more.....	—	51	—	173	—	191	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	144	354	—	3	4	—	—	126
Other.....	6	19	—	5	11	9	19	20
Occupied housing units.....	1 045	2 228	3	1 534	1 174	2 342	1 874	1 469
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	314	801	2	433	383	840	444	453
2 persons.....	344	749	—	587	464	826	662	491
3 persons.....	182	355	—	245	177	323	331	291
4 persons.....	132	216	1	192	84	237	308	170
5 persons.....	55	75	—	58	52	78	99	50
6 or more persons.....	18	32	—	19	14	38	30	14
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.11	1.92	1.50-	2.07	1.94	1.90	2.24	2.07
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.13	1.95	2.50	2.27	2.04	2.38	2.45	2.20
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.09	1.90	1.50-	1.88	1.79	1.57	1.67	2.03
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	1 023	2 172	3	1 514	1 166	2 315	1 865	1 432
1.01 to 1.50.....	19	45	—	18	2	19	8	31
1.51 or more.....	3	11	—	2	6	8	1	6
Mean.....	.51	.51	.33	.43	.39	.42	.38	.52
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	144	467	1	606	493	755	1 250	249
Less than \$20,000.....	—	47	—	—	—	—	1	16
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	4	238	—	6	19	7	3	75
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	40	129	—	145	86	40	43	81
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	83	35	1	188	97	190	232	45
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	13	11	—	63	52	274	353	24
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	4	3	—	101	106	165	457	7
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	1	—	72	78	47	114	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	23	25	17	33	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	5	9	3	9	—
\$300,000 or more.....	—	3	—	3	21	12	5	—
Median (dollars).....	66 300	36 800	72 500	74 100	97 100	90 000	99 700	44 500
Mean (dollars).....	67 100	42 700	72 500	97 000	121 400	103 100	110 300	51 100
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	760	1 414	1	877	584	1 497	494	1 125
Median contract rent (dollars).....	327	302	388	424	413	375	383	393
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	305	304	387	453	447	388	428	357
With meals included in rent.....	—	2	—	1	—	2	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	287	—	413	—	670	—	1 250
No meals included in rent.....	750	1 372	1	864	572	1 481	478	1 102
No cash rent.....	10	40	—	12	12	14	16	22

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, Monroe County—Con.		Remainder of Monroe County					
	Tract 13.01 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)
All housing units	24	1 986	383	1 525	516	1 040	713	400
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	24	1 915	365	1 486	476	1 006	644	383
Owner-occupied housing units.....	20	146	210	1 197	262	853	385	193
Percent of occupied housing units.....	83.3	7.6	57.5	80.6	55.0	84.8	59.8	50.4
White.....	20	139	208	1 172	261	846	383	188
Black.....	—	4	1	17	—	4	—	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	3	—	1	—	1	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	—	1	4	1	—	1	2
Other race.....	—	—	—	3	—	2	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	1	—	4	4	6	2	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	20	138	208	1 171	257	842	381	187
Renter-occupied housing units.....	4	1 769	155	289	214	153	259	190
White.....	4	1 615	148	277	204	150	256	179
Black.....	—	104	4	8	7	2	2	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	3	—	3	1	—	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	—	37	1	1	1	—	—	3
Other race.....	—	10	2	1	1	—	—	2
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	—	35	2	—	3	3	1	5
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	4	1 594	148	277	203	148	255	176
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	—	71	18	39	40	34	69	17
For sale only.....	—	4	2	10	6	5	1	4
For rent.....	—	44	7	13	15	5	40	9
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	—	3	1	10	5	3	5	1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	3	—	3	3	3	1	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	—	17	8	3	11	18	22	3
Boarded up.....	—	1	—	—	5	2	—	—
ROOMS								
1 room.....	—	91	—	—	4	1	2	2
2 rooms.....	—	259	28	19	22	10	20	16
3 rooms.....	—	452	47	32	45	53	88	31
4 rooms.....	—	479	105	224	167	123	169	66
5 rooms.....	13	397	93	421	155	229	145	86
6 rooms.....	6	170	54	415	73	234	118	67
7 rooms.....	2	85	41	212	29	173	48	58
8 or more rooms.....	3	53	15	202	21	217	123	74
Median, all housing units.....	5.4	3.9	4.6	5.7	4.6	5.9	5.0	5.5
Mean, all housing units.....	5.9	4.0	4.8	5.8	4.7	6.1	5.5	5.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.4	3.9	4.7	5.7	4.7	6.0	5.1	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.9	5.0	6.2	6.1	7.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	5.2	3.8	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.0	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	22	359	223	1 220	331	894	412	229
1, attached.....	—	40	1	24	6	17	50	13
2.....	—	113	4	58	23	39	20	11
3 or 4.....	—	187	8	23	17	7	15	50
5 to 9.....	—	290	12	37	22	3	9	40
10 to 19.....	—	427	16	23	2	—	2	51
20 to 49.....	—	340	24	1	—	—	51	—
50 or more.....	—	201	—	—	—	—	67	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	1	—	94	137	113	77	67	3
Other.....	1	29	1	2	2	3	20	3
Occupied housing units.....	24	1 915	365	1 486	476	1 006	644	383
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	6	676	103	300	130	162	241	80
2 persons.....	12	480	145	530	167	388	211	150
3 persons.....	2	299	71	314	80	189	94	70
4 persons.....	4	296	33	227	61	175	65	59
5 persons.....	—	119	8	79	30	67	25	18
6 or more persons.....	—	45	5	36	8	25	8	6
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.00	2.09	2.05	2.34	2.15	2.38	1.88	2.24
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.05	1.90	2.18	2.33	2.16	2.42	2.23	2.47
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.50—	2.11	1.80	2.37	2.13	2.14	1.50—	2.03
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	24	1 845	361	1 465	465	995	639	379
1.01 to 1.50.....	—	54	3	14	6	7	5	3
1.51 or more.....	—	16	1	7	5	4	—	1
Mean.....	.37	.60	.46	.44	.50	.43	.39	.43
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	19	105	139	1 021	208	656	280	173
Less than \$20,000.....	—	1	5	3	16	14	1	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	1	20	28	40	51	55	24	3
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	11	47	55	433	85	171	51	9
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	6	28	35	412	49	181	56	23
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	1	7	10	101	5	134	49	41
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	2	6	27	2	71	61	75
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	—	5	—	19	18	11
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	5	7
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	2
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	2
Median (dollars).....	57 900	51 500	51 000	61 200	46 700	68 400	82 600	105 000
Mean (dollars).....	59 700	55 600	54 700	63 400	48 000	75 700	101 400	113 700
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	3	1 768	154	278	210	134	239	184
Median contract rent (dollars).....	188	413	245	311	286	293	829	431
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	158	487	271	336	286	321	792	419
With meals included in rent.....	—	3	—	1	—	—	149	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	320	—	575	—	—	1 034	—
No meals included in rent.....	3	1 749	149	262	188	122	83	177
No cash rent.....	—	16	5	15	22	12	7	7

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Monroe County—Con.							
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13.01 (pt.)	Tract 13.02	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)
All housing units.....	768	2 022	1 997	2 023	2 636	2 855	2 905	140
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units.....	720	1 923	1 931	1 937	2 561	2 477	2 330	129
Owner-occupied housing units.....	583	1 258	1 680	1 659	2 050	2 090	1 936	26
Percent of occupied housing units.....	81.0	65.4	87.0	85.6	80.0	84.4	83.1	20.2
White.....	565	1 242	1 666	1 650	2 029	2 070	1 923	24
Black.....	7	10	4	2	10	11	6	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	2	6	6	—	3	3	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	10	3	4	1	5	6	3	—
Other race.....	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	6	6	7	3	10	7	9	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	560	1 237	1 660	1 647	2 023	2 063	1 915	24
Renter-occupied housing units.....	137	665	251	278	511	387	394	103
White.....	135	640	248	273	500	380	386	83
Black.....	1	10	2	1	7	1	5	16
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	3	—	2	2	2	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	10	—	1	—	1	1	3
Other race.....	—	2	1	1	2	3	1	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	5	1	2	6	4	6	3
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	134	639	248	272	496	379	381	82
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units.....	48	99	66	86	75	378	575	11
For sale only.....	34	31	11	9	22	38	42	—
For rent.....	5	34	11	19	12	22	36	4
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	3	8	2	8	8	9	17	1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	4	5	10	12	7	242	226	—
For migrant workers.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	1	20	32	38	26	67	254	6
Boarded up.....	—	1	2	3	—	5	3	—
ROOMS								
1 room.....	4	11	7	16	1	26	5	7
2 rooms.....	—	193	17	33	34	72	123	29
3 rooms.....	7	186	67	86	163	181	256	30
4 rooms.....	85	480	369	502	314	604	658	16
5 rooms.....	163	499	587	605	588	688	722	20
6 rooms.....	120	346	444	399	594	571	530	14
7 rooms.....	106	167	246	208	438	316	320	16
8 or more rooms.....	283	140	260	174	504	397	291	8
Median, all housing units.....	6.5	4.8	5.4	5.1	5.9	5.3	5.1	3.8
Mean, all housing units.....	6.8	4.9	5.7	5.3	6.0	5.5	5.3	4.2
Median, occupied housing units.....	6.5	4.8	5.4	5.1	5.9	5.4	5.3	3.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	7.1	5.3	5.6	5.3	6.2	5.6	5.6	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.9	3.6	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.2	4.4	3.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached.....	528	1 142	1 498	1 270	2 153	2 193	1 765	61
1, attached.....	158	36	21	14	22	23	177	2
2.....	13	72	52	45	67	44	61	11
3 or 4.....	37	58	17	20	104	53	85	2
5 to 9.....	17	5	—	9	86	26	198	18
10 to 19.....	4	38	1	4	57	2	249	41
20 to 49.....	—	47	—	—	—	—	30	—
50 or more.....	—	174	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	4	435	390	648	130	494	300	1
Other.....	7	15	18	13	17	20	40	4
Occupied housing units.....	720	1 923	1 931	1 937	2 561	2 477	2 330	129
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person.....	129	599	302	350	429	455	429	65
2 persons.....	277	647	624	685	757	898	855	30
3 persons.....	125	334	425	391	585	495	448	16
4 persons.....	145	236	406	326	551	400	399	9
5 persons.....	31	83	124	177	177	184	148	7
6 or more persons.....	13	24	50	132	62	45	51	2
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.33	2.06	2.59	2.40	2.66	2.37	2.36	1.50-
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.40	2.22	2.63	2.43	2.83	2.43	2.39	2.28
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.11	1.62	2.39	2.19	1.97	2.00	2.20	1.50-
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less.....	713	1 885	1 890	1 883	2 534	2 426	2 285	128
1.01 to 1.50.....	4	30	31	43	25	45	40	1
1.51 or more.....	3	8	10	11	2	6	5	—
Mean.....	.38	.47	.49	.50	.47	.47	.47	.48
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	515	868	983	754	1 754	1 222	1 339	23
Less than \$20,000.....	—	19	19	36	9	30	42	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	12	119	122	120	150	173	218	3
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	34	369	382	259	733	343	421	13
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	77	217	281	237	362	310	319	6
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	78	99	108	65	257	177	119	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	112	35	65	32	188	122	47	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	105	7	6	4	37	33	47	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	51	2	—	1	12	23	12	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	29	1	—	—	6	5	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	17	—	—	—	—	6	2	—
Median (dollars).....	123 200	55 700	58 100	56 400	59 500	63 400	59 200	56 800
Mean (dollars).....	142 700	60 100	62 000	58 000	70 300	73 300	67 600	56 500
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	126	653	199	223	501	317	360	103
Median contract rent (dollars).....	632	250	309	262	272	294	356	297
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	587	251	306	269	280	288	378	386
With meals included in rent.....	1	2	—	1	—	1	2	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	875	200	—	213	—	213	456	—
No meals included in rent.....	117	626	170	199	466	276	324	101
No cash rent.....	8	25	29	23	35	40	34	2

Table 10. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA		Monroe County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Monroe County		Bloomington city, Monroe County	
	Bloomington	Total	Bloomington city	Total	Tract 6	Tract 2 01	Tract 2 02	
Occupied housing units	37 386	37 386	19 300	19 300	2 531	527	155	
TENURE								
Owner-occupied housing units	21 169	21 169	6 942	6 942	1 008	4	8	
Percent of occupied housing units	56.6	56.6	36.0	36.0	39.8	.8	5.2	
Renter-occupied housing units	16 217	16 217	12 358	12 358	1 523	523	147	
Percent of occupied housing units	43.4	43.4	64.0	64.0	60.2	99.2	94.8	
ROOMS								
1 room	680	680	626	626	32	41	61	
2 rooms	2 026	2 026	1 587	1 587	211	109	41	
3 rooms	4 062	4 062	3 084	3 084	353	197	33	
4 rooms	8 193	8 193	6 089	6 089	960	130	2	
5 rooms	7 998	7 998	5 998	5 998	561	35	7	
6 rooms	5 982	5 982	4 241	4 241	270	10	4	
7 rooms	3 640	3 640	2 568	2 568	88	1	4	
8 or more rooms	4 805	4 805	3 405	3 405	56	4	3	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.0	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.2	3.1	1.9	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.9	3.9	6.2	6.2	4.7	7.0	6.5	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.1	1.8	
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	20 457	20 457	7 351	7 351	994	6	19	
1, attached	1 087	1 087	36	36	36	2	1	
2	1 214	1 214	1 644	1 644	164	1	1	
3 or 4	1 878	1 878	1 473	1 473	256	2	2	
5 to 9	2 914	2 914	2 588	2 588	195	20	2	
10 to 19	3 185	3 185	2 939	2 939	308	37	2	
20 to 49	1 471	1 471	1 355	1 355	76	35	10	
50 or more	1 399	1 399	1 173	1 173	44	420	123	
Mobile home or trailer	3 462	3 462	849	849	441	—	—	
Other	319	319	187	187	17	4	1	
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	10 523	10 523	6 826	6 826	869	118	106	
2 persons	12 766	12 766	6 468	6 468	865	198	33	
3 persons	6 478	6 478	2 899	2 899	414	106	11	
4 persons	5 118	5 118	2 074	2 074	255	71	3	
5 persons	1 840	1 840	751	751	94	27	2	
6 or more persons	661	661	282	282	34	7	—	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.14	2.14	1.94	1.94	1.96	2.23	1.50	
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.33	2.33	2.14	2.14	2.02	1.50	2.17	
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.83	1.83	1.79	1.79	1.92	2.24	1.50	
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	36 674	36 674	18 897	18 897	2 472	445	143	
1.01 to 1.50	547	547	297	297	44	61	4	
1.51 or more	165	165	106	106	15	21	8	
Mean	.46	.46	.46	.46	.51	.78	.61	
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units								
Less than \$20,000	15 426	15 426	5 612	5 612	623	2	6	
\$20,000 to \$39,999	296	296	103	103	60	—	—	
\$40,000 to \$59,999	1 721	1 721	615	615	259	—	—	
\$60,000 to \$79,999	4 382	4 382	1 054	1 054	205	—	—	
\$80,000 to \$99,999	3 796	3 796	1 270	1 270	75	—	2	
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2 245	2 245	976	976	16	2	2	
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1 943	1 943	1 036	1 036	5	—	—	
\$200,000 to \$249,999	641	641	354	354	—	—	—	
\$250,000 to \$299,999	235	235	122	122	—	—	—	
\$300,000 or more	80	80	32	32	—	—	—	
Median (dollars)	87	87	50	50	3	—	—	
Mean (dollars)	65 700	65 700	76 200	76 200	39 600	85 000	70 000	
Mean (dollars)	77 700	77 700	88 100	88 100	44 500	85 000	80 000	
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units								
Median contract rent (dollars)	15 885	15 885	12 329	12 329	1 514	523	147	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	342	342	352	352	297	321	279	
With meals included in rent	370	370	376	376	300	330	296	
Median contract rent (dollars)	172	172	17	17	2	1	2	
Mean contract rent (dollars)	946	946	393	393	287	463	164	
No meals included in rent	15 229	15 229	12 090	12 090	1 451	519	145	
No cash rent	484	484	222	222	61	3	—	

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County		Bloomington city, Monroe County
		Total	Bloomington city	Tract 2.01
Occupied housing units -----	870	870	721	79
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units-----	193	193	116	-
Percent of occupied housing units-----	22.2	22.2	16.1	-
Renter-occupied housing units-----	677	677	605	79
Percent of occupied housing units-----	77.8	77.8	83.9	100.0
ROOMS				
1 room-----	50	50	49	19
2 rooms-----	110	110	95	14
3 rooms-----	161	161	143	29
4 rooms-----	218	218	192	9
5 rooms-----	154	154	122	8
6 rooms-----	82	82	59	-
7 rooms-----	36	36	22	-
8 or more rooms-----	59	59	39	-
Median, occupied housing units-----	4.0	4.0	3.9	2.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	5.9	5.9	5.9	-
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	3.6	3.6	3.6	2.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached-----	239	239	157	1
1, attached-----	28	28	20	2
2-----	31	31	20	-
3 or 4-----	67	67	62	-
5 to 9-----	113	113	103	3
10 to 19-----	165	165	152	7
20 to 49-----	88	88	84	6
50 or more-----	98	98	96	59
Mobile home or trailer-----	31	31	21	-
Other-----	10	10	6	1
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person-----	342	342	296	29
2 persons-----	222	222	187	16
3 persons-----	140	140	111	13
4 persons-----	90	90	70	12
5 persons-----	51	51	36	5
6 or more persons-----	25	25	21	4
Median, occupied housing units-----	1.92	1.92	1.84	2.16
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.42	2.42	2.26	-
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	1.76	1.76	1.75	2.16
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less-----	820	820	674	59
1.01 to 1.50-----	31	31	29	8
1.51 or more-----	19	19	18	12
Mean-----	.55	.55	.57	.99
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	160	160	95	-
Less than \$20,000-----	4	4	3	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	31	31	26	-
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	37	37	16	-
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	43	43	23	-
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	19	19	12	-
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	16	16	10	-
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	7	7	4	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	2	2	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	1	1	-	-
\$300,000 or more-----	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)-----	62 700	62 700	61 400	-
Mean (dollars)-----	71 500	71 500	68 400	-
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	670	670	600	78
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	325	325	327	299
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	349	349	349	319
With meals included in rent-----	5	5	3	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	412	412	270	312
No meals included in rent-----	659	659	591	76
No cash rent-----	6	6	6	-

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas.]

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County		Bloomington city, Monroe County	
		Total	Bloomington city	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02
Occupied housing units	891	891	827	309	93
TENURE					
Owner-occupied housing units	137	137	96	-	-
Percent of occupied housing units	15.4	15.4	11.6	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units	754	754	731	309	93
Percent of occupied housing units	84.6	84.6	88.4	100.0	100.0
ROOMS					
1 room	168	168	162	37	70
2 rooms	219	219	214	115	15
3 rooms	215	215	209	131	7
4 rooms	116	116	106	21	-
5 rooms	53	53	43	5	-
6 rooms	38	38	31	-	-
7 rooms	35	35	31	-	-
8 or more rooms	47	47	31	-	1
Median, occupied housing units	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.5	1.5-
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.6	6.6	6.7	-	-
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	1.5-
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
1, detached	151	151	111	1	1
1, attached	23	23	20	4	-
2	16	16	10	-	1
3 or 4	23	23	21	1	-
5 to 9	74	74	72	18	-
10 to 19	157	157	154	26	-
20 to 49	88	88	87	24	1
50 or more	343	343	339	234	90
Mobile home or trailer	4	4	3	1	-
Other	12	12	10	-	-
PERSONS IN UNIT					
1 person	291	291	273	47	62
2 persons	313	313	299	132	24
3 persons	147	147	134	70	6
4 persons	106	106	92	50	1
5 persons	27	27	24	8	-
6 or more persons	7	7	5	2	-
Median, occupied housing units	1.99	1.99	1.97	2.31	1.50-
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.81	2.81	2.56	-	-
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.89	1.89	1.90	2.31	1.50-
PERSONS PER ROOM					
1.00 or less	749	749	687	214	79
1.01 to 1.50	71	71	70	57	2
1.51 or more	71	71	70	38	12
Mean .....	.76	.76	.76	1.02	1.03
VALUE					
Specified owner-occupied housing units	121	121	88	-	-
Less than \$20,000	-	-	-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999	9	9	5	-	-
\$40,000 to \$59,999	18	18	13	-	-
\$60,000 to \$79,999	27	27	18	-	-
\$80,000 to \$99,999	22	22	18	-	-
\$100,000 to \$149,999	19	19	17	-	-
\$150,000 to \$199,999	13	13	11	-	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999	6	6	4	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999	5	5	2	-	-
\$300,000 or more	2	2	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	86 500	86 500	88 900	-	-
Mean (dollars)	109 000	109 000	104 300	-	-
CONTRACT RENT					
Specified renter-occupied housing units	752	752	729	308	93
Median contract rent (dollars)	311	311	311	299	269
Mean contract rent (dollars)	340	340	339	312	273
With meals included in rent	1	1	1	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars)	337	337	337	308	92
No meals included in rent	745	745	722	-	1
No cash rent	6	6	6	-	6

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County	
		Total	Bloomington city
Occupied housing units	433	433	325
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units.....	118	118	53
Percent of occupied housing units.....	27.3	27.3	16.3
Renter-occupied housing units.....	315	315	272
Percent of occupied housing units.....	72.7	72.7	83.7
ROOMS			
1 room.....	37	37	36
2 rooms.....	62	62	57
3 rooms.....	67	67	56
4 rooms.....	106	106	84
5 rooms.....	74	74	51
6 rooms.....	36	36	15
7 rooms.....	21	21	10
8 or more rooms.....	30	30	16
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.0	4.0	3.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	3.6	3.6	3.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.5	3.5	3.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached.....	138	138	68
1, attached.....	21	21	16
2.....	24	24	17
3 or 4.....	31	31	29
5 to 9.....	53	53	48
10 to 19.....	62	62	56
20 to 49.....	30	30	28
50 or more.....	51	51	51
Mobile home or trailer.....	15	15	6
Other.....	8	8	6
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person.....	133	133	116
2 persons.....	155	155	114
3 persons.....	79	79	54
4 persons.....	44	44	27
5 persons.....	18	18	8
6 or more persons.....	4	4	4
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.04	2.04	1.89
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.42	2.42	2.19
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.91	1.91	1.83
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less.....	411	411	307
1.01 to 1.50.....	13	13	10
1.51 or more.....	9	9	8
Mean.....	.64	.64	.64
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	94	94	43
Less than \$20,000.....	1	1	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	13	13	10
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	27	27	11
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	22	22	9
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	18	18	6
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	8	8	3
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	3	3	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	1	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more.....	1	1	—
Median (dollars).....	63,800	63,800	60,600
Mean (dollars).....	77,200	77,200	82,600
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	313	313	271
Median contract rent (dollars).....	336	336	340
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	366	366	366
With meals included in rent.....	2	2	1
Median contract rent (dollars).....	857	857	463
No meals included in rent.....	308	308	269
No cash rent.....	3	3	1

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA		Monroe County	
	Total	Bloomington city	Total	Bloomington city
TENURE	37 088	19 075		
Owner-occupied housing units	21 071	6 896		
Percent of occupied housing units	56.8	36.2		
Renter-occupied housing units	16 017	12 179		
Percent of occupied housing units	43.2	63.8		
ROOMS				
1 room	652	599		
2 rooms	1 992	1 554		
3 rooms	4 019	3 046		
4 rooms	8 126	4 757		
5 rooms	7 938	3 298		
6 rooms	5 955	2 227		
7 rooms	3 624	1 361		
8 or more rooms	4 782	2 233		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.0	4.4		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	6.2		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.9	3.8		
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	20 354	7 297		
1, attached	1 070	629		
2	1 199	731		
3 or 4	1 861	1 458		
5 to 9	2 880	2 538		
10 to 19	3 147	2 902		
20 to 49	1 454	1 339		
50 or more	1 363	1 137		
Mobile home or trailer	3 449	843		
Other	311	181		
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	10 425	6 741		
2 persons	12 662	6 392		
3 persons	6 431	2 866		
4 persons	5 088	2 054		
5 persons	1 825	744		
6 or more persons	657	278		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.14	1.94		
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.33	2.14		
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.83	1.79		
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	36 391	18 686		
1.01 to 1.50	538	289		
1.51 or more	159	100		
Mean .....	.46	.45		
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	15 351	5 576		
Less than \$20,000	295	103		
\$20,000 to \$39,999	1 710	467		
\$40,000 to \$59,999	4 357	1 043		
\$60,000 to \$79,999	3 783	1 264		
\$80,000 to \$99,999	2 231	971		
\$100,000 to \$149,999	1 826	1 034		
\$150,000 to \$199,999	438	351		
\$200,000 to \$249,999	235	122		
\$250,000 to \$299,999	80	32		
\$300,000 or more	86	47		
Median (dollars)	65 700	76 300		
Mean (dollars)	77 700	88 100		
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	15 687	12 151		
Median contract rent (dollars)	342	353		
Mean contract rent (dollars)	370	377		
With meals included in rent	170	170		
Mean contract rent (dollars)	947	947		
With meals included in rent	15 035	11 913		
Mean contract rent (dollars)	15 035	11 913		
No cash rent	482	222		

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA		Monroe County							Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Monroe County					
	Total	Bloomington city	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9.02	Tract 10	Tract 11					
ANCESTRY															
All persons	108 978	60 633	3 994	6 457	6 002	2 773	4 970	5 943	6 513	7 905					
Ancestry specified	92 417	52 290	3 283	5 161	4 846	2 264	4 326	5 344	6 060	6 262					
Single ancestry	56 166	31 820	2 233	3 308	2 958	1 441	2 504	3 072	3 228	3 900					
Multiple ancestry	36 251	20 470	1 050	1 853	1 888	823	1 822	2 272	2 832	2 362					
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	16 561	8 343	711	1 296	1 156	509	644	599	453	1 643					
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS															
Total ancestries reported	217 956	121 266	7 988	12 914	12 004	5 546	9 940	11 886	13 026	15 810					
Arab	489	447	16	—	—	—	9	22	5	9					
Austrian	377	313	—	6	8	—	—	50	18	5					
Belgian	191	113	—	—	—	—	7	16	28	10					
Canadian	259	138	—	—	—	—	10	10	9	10					
Czech	337	209	34	—	—	—	32	—	—	—					
Danish	404	249	—	—	18	35	—	6	39	—					
Dutch	3 453	1 717	9	22	27	7	17	55	21	11					
English	18 215	9 399	108	203	187	62	176	190	160	331					
Finnish	199	131	585	963	949	590	1 016	1 311	1 589	1 045					
French (except Basque)	4 010	2 355	115	125	203	—	—	11	—	8					
French Canadian	511	240	—	—	—	112	309	185	278	305					
German	36 866	20 439	5	24	21	—	8	20	26	74					
Greek	387	343	1 236	2 221	1 932	908	1 714	2 044	2 433	2 288					
Hungarian	820	633	3	—	10	—	20	29	27	34					
Irish	19 611	10 030	21	5	47	13	19	99	35	48					
Italian	2 879	1 932	765	1 276	1 144	413	747	1 077	1 307	1 489					
Lithuanian	226	178	41	50	26	36	229	199	210	175					
Norwegian	1 097	807	5	—	26	6	7	—	41	—					
Polish	3 093	2 423	22	43	19	24	109	62	82	—					
Portuguese	68	68	41	—	39	79	133	175	277	78					
Romanian	145	90	7	7	—	6	—	—	—	14					
Russian	1 146	945	9	—	18	28	15	—	131	34					
Scottish-Irish	2 797	1 378	184	202	86	68	236	232	232	150					
Scottish	3 533	1 853	87	270	201	109	224	274	286	174					
Slovak	614	408	9	7	37	16	—	—	100	8					
Southeastern African	136	114	12	27	132	37	42	10	145	113					
Swedish	1 582	1 036	8	78	47	—	9	14	63	—					
Swiss	572	478	6	13	132	—	—	45	—	—					
Ukrainian	178	128	4	—	—	—	17	18	—	18					
United States or American	6 860	2 411	295	506	403	189	215	141	203	956					
Welsh	1 271	776	51	44	37	27	141	110	258	110					
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	71	70	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Yugoslavian	140	80	—	—	—	—	30	7	17	17					
Other ancestries	102 018	56 889	4 221	6 402	6 204	2 716	4 239	4 951	4 850	8 067					
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS															
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Central American	150	139	—	—	11	—	—	—	34	—					
Costa Rican	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Guatemalan	48	48	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—					
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Nicaraguan	19	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Panamanian	43	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Salvadoran	13	13	—	—	—	—	13	—	34	—					
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
South American	79	79	—	—	7	—	—	18	—	—					
Argentinian	11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Chilean	24	24	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—					
Colombian	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Ecuadorian	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Venezuelan	17	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
Other South American	9	9	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—					

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts (BNA's in Monroe County—Con.)										Bloomington city, Monroe County						
	Tract 13.01	Tract 16	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)						
ANCESTRY																	
All persons	5 292	5 613	2 877	8 595	6 537	4 284	3 254	3 213	2 414	4 860	5						
Ancestry specified	4 319	4 976	2 523	8 019	4 458	3 765	2 975	2 641	1 911	3 972	5						
Single ancestry	2 852	3 190	1 267	5 241	3 123	2 725	1 671	1 741	1 222	2 518	5						
Multiple ancestry	1 467	1 786	1 254	2 758	1 533	1 540	1 304	900	689	1 454	5						
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	973	637	334	576	1 879	519	279	572	503	888	—						
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS																	
Total ancestries reported	10 584	11 226	5 754	17 190	13 074	8 568	6 508	6 426	4 828	9 720	10						
Arab	7	9	13	287	79	12	—	16	—	—	—						
Austrian	5	37	11	78	26	5	23	—	6	8	—						
Belgian	—	10	9	—	29	7	23	—	—	—	—						
Canadian	—	6	16	6	—	—	81	—	—	—	—						
Czech	3	30	14	15	—	10	21	34	—	18	—						
Danish	—	17	27	36	30	9	—	9	—	27	—						
Dutch	22	132	74	92	115	228	102	83	76	174	—						
English	104	846	502	777	612	705	633	453	318	774	—						
Finnish	927	10	—	22	29	7	—	37	—	7	—						
French (except Basque)	160	158	203	292	241	212	163	76	68	152	—						
French Canadian	30	65	37	6	—	9	33	5	10	13	—						
German	1 729	1 901	1 032	3 114	1 750	1 285	1 350	1 046	904	1 455	—						
Greek	2	41	7	78	46	17	20	3	—	10	—						
Hungarian	15	65	28	120	66	23	54	21	—	47	—						
Irish	1 140	1 122	515	1 300	516	867	478	672	424	912	—						
Italian	25	265	84	257	233	144	82	36	27	78	—						
Lithuanian	—	20	24	22	21	17	—	5	—	26	—						
Norwegian	—	82	55	115	78	66	90	15	7	19	—						
Polish	95	378	199	596	304	161	136	5	—	39	—						
Portuguese	—	29	—	10	21	—	—	—	—	8	—						
Romanian	—	8	—	34	21	8	—	7	—	—	—						
Russian	—	135	48	293	51	61	141	9	—	18	—						
Scotch-Irish	103	69	59	144	43	113	75	176	61	69	—						
Scottish	171	123	167	201	127	131	71	63	113	178	—						
Slovak	9	75	6	80	89	28	29	—	—	32	—						
Subsaharan African	—	11	—	40	29	11	—	—	27	—	—						
Swedish	15	83	71	131	82	74	103	12	6	109	—						
Swiss	32	19	32	41	29	35	73	8	8	47	—						
Ukrainian	—	14	—	44	—	13	—	4	—	—	—						
United States or American	810	350	27	130	52	149	87	205	166	317	—						
Welsh	9	4	25	57	21	48	21	51	9	37	—						
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	—	19	52	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Yugoslavian	—	6	—	8 459	7 913	3 773	2 502	3 317	2 568	5 045	5						
Other ancestries	5 107	4 950	2 301	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS																	
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Central American	—	—	10	18	—	—	12	—	—	11	—						
Costa Rican	—	—	10	18	—	—	4	—	—	11	—						
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—						
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
South American	—	8	—	22	9	9	6	—	—	7	—						
Argentinean	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Chilean	—	8	—	—	9	9	—	—	—	7	—						
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Other South American	—	—	—	11	—	—	6	—	—	—	—						

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area											
Bloomington city, Monroe County—Con.											
Remainder of Monroe County											
Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9 01	Tract 9 02 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 13 01 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	
3 523	2 566	5 027	4 549	3 409	108	5 412	781	4 043	1 142	2 768	
3 108	2 335	4 492	4 300	2 641	92	4 853	642	3 250	874	2 259	
1 754	1 381	2 588	2 247	1 655	77	3 093	492	2 086	440	1 436	
1 354	954	1 904	2 053	986	15	1 760	150	1 164	434	823	
415	231	535	249	768	16	559	139	793	268	509	
ANCESTRY											
All persons											
Ancestry specified											
Single ancestry											
Multiple ancestry											
Ancestry unclassified or not reported											
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported											
7 046	5 132	10 054	9 098	6 818	216	10 824	1 562	8 086	2 284	5 536	
9	35	22	18	—	—	37	—	—	—	—	
16	—	16	19	—	—	6	—	5	—	—	
10	—	—	9	10	—	30	—	—	—	—	
21	9	6	31	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	
8	17	55	14	—	—	17	—	22	—	—	
142	93	143	129	145	—	121	25	127	13	62	
660	425	1 122	1 150	422	15	831	132	645	175	590	
—	—	11	—	8	—	10	—	—	—	—	
223	70	157	205	135	—	158	39	57	51	112	
French (except Basque)											
8	6	20	12	16	—	65	—	14	8	—	
1 359	872	1 648	1 885	836	32	1 871	190	1 317	477	908	
8	23	27	27	34	—	41	—	—	—	—	
19	22	99	35	54	—	65	—	5	—	13	
516	478	936	769	547	—	1 100	93	852	232	413	
229	80	147	142	128	—	265	5	23	—	36	
—	—	—	23	—	—	20	—	—	—	6	
88	40	56	56	36	—	82	7	36	—	24	
85	128	142	215	35	—	378	36	37	—	79	
Portuguese											
—	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	
—	12	—	—	—	—	8	—	7	—	6	
15	49	36	55	34	—	135	—	—	—	28	
84	80	139	207	68	—	60	8	141	17	68	
103	113	184	187	92	—	123	24	157	23	109	
—	22	21	26	—	—	75	9	7	5	16	
—	18	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	43	96	114	55	—	83	—	72	23	37	
9	13	45	48	—	—	19	—	5	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
17	—	18	—	18	—	14	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
141	66	100	135	426	60	350	90	340	86	189	
23	99	110	213	58	—	4	—	35	—	27	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30	6	7	8	17	—	6	—	—	—	—	
3 008	2 146	4 273	3 240	3 584	109	4 646	904	4 034	1 159	2 711	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
54	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9	—	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	18	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
—	—	—	—								

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Monroe County—Con.									
		Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13.01 (pt.)	Tract 13.02	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)
ANCESTRY											
All persons		1 447	916	1 964	4 496	5 390	5 184	7 278	6 635	6 100	201
Ancestry specified		1 218	852	1 760	3 621	4 448	4 227	6 153	5 629	5 071	123
Single ancestry		1 468	484	981	2 245	2 596	2 575	3 909	3 321	2 934	97
Multiple ancestry		468	368	779	1 376	1 852	1 652	2 244	2 308	2 137	26
Ancestry unclassified or not reported		229	64	204	875	942	957	1 125	1 006	1 029	78
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS											
Total ancestries reported		2 894	1 832	3 928	8 992	10 780	10 368	14 556	13 270	12 200	402
Arab		—	—	5	9	—	7	—	12	—	—
Austrian		—	—	—	—	4	—	9	30	11	—
Belgian		7	—	5	10	—	—	34	—	13	—
Canadian		—	—	9	—	10	—	86	25	—	—
Czech		11	—	8	—	—	3	62	9	—	—
Danish		—	—	—	11	7	22	—	17	46	—
Dutch		34	47	31	186	222	104	243	318	313	11
English		356	189	439	623	1 035	912	1 445	1 049	1 211	15
Finnish		—	—	—	—	7	—	8	25	—	—
French (except Basque)		86	28	73	170	174	160	282	227	196	—
French Canadian		—	—	14	58	52	30	—	88	7	—
German		355	396	548	1 452	1 767	1 697	2 626	2 327	2 337	30
Greek		12	—	—	—	8	2	—	22	—	—
Hungarian		—	—	—	14	6	15	52	63	19	—
Irish		231	141	538	942	1 140	1 140	1 221	1 345	1 271	22
Italian		—	52	68	47	122	25	224	166	179	—
Lithuanian		7	—	19	—	15	—	36	—	11	—
Norwegian		21	6	9	46	—	—	8	82	8	—
Polish		48	33	62	43	58	95	92	57	30	—
Portuguese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian		—	—	—	14	—	—	18	10	—	—
Russian		—	28	76	—	15	—	—	19	21	—
Scotch-Irish		152	93	25	82	199	103	194	200	128	9
Scottish		121	30	99	213	213	171	270	195	186	—
Slovak		—	6	74	8	25	9	—	20	27	—
Subsaharan African		—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	11
Swedish		—	18	31	58	26	15	92	84	90	—
Swiss		—	—	15	—	10	32	6	10	27	—
Ukrainian		—	—	6	—	—	—	44	—	—	—
United States or American		74	61	68	530	494	750	609	751	407	—
Welsh		118	—	45	52	28	9	53	21	43	—
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian		—	—	9	—	19	—	—	16	16	—
Other ancestries		1 231	678	1 610	4 483	4 956	4 998	6 727	5 874	5 460	304
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS											
Dominican (Dominican Republic)		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American		—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Costa Rican		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan		—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Panamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Monroe County						
		Total	Bloomington city	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9.02	Tract 10
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	108 978	108 978	60 633	3 994	6 457	6 002	2 773	4 970	5 943	6 513
Native	104 242	104 242	56 518	3 908	6 317	5 889	2 693	4 724	5 634	6 236
Foreign born	4 736	4 736	4 115	86	140	113	80	246	309	277
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	524	524	468	5	7	31	-	33	16	14
Persons 5 years and over	103 041	103 041	58 200	3 656	5 863	5 611	2 607	4 754	5 639	6 097
In linguistically isolated households	854	854	790	5	7	31	-	33	22	38
Speak a language other than English	6 534	6 534	5 255	144	285	277	134	357	279	296
Do not speak English "very well"	2 291	2 291	1 993	20	86	89	32	116	48	91
Speak Spanish	1 517	1 517	1 132	43	65	125	14	92	100	96
Do not speak English "very well"	456	456	312	-	25	60	9	48	38	39
Linguistically isolated	84	84	66	-	-	20	-	-	12	22
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	2 239	2 239	2 035	47	96	17	10	150	59	84
Do not speak English "very well"	1 074	1 074	1 026	9	33	-	-	57	-	22
Linguistically isolated	527	527	498	-	7	-	-	33	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	47 386	47 386	35 467	918	1 567	2 167	590	1 946	2 486	2 175
Preprimary school	1 433	1 433	746	74	93	88	41	31	125	149
Public school	768	768	370	34	62	57	-	15	69	59
Elementary or high school	13 155	13 155	4 835	502	1 058	731	402	544	779	1 204
Public school	12 472	12 472	4 504	484	1 026	706	372	501	715	1 089
College	32 798	32 798	29 886	342	416	1 348	147	1 371	1 582	822
Public college	31 965	31 965	29 271	321	389	1 311	147	1 284	1 550	751
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	57 368	57 368	25 722	2 607	4 065	3 320	1 918	2 925	3 447	4 254
Less than 9th grade	2 973	2 973	1 197	330	315	315	126	71	89	36
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7 294	7 294	2 279	575	627	670	229	167	165	112
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	15 970	15 970	4 582	825	1 504	907	488	663	455	647
Some college, no degree	9 479	9 479	4 165	401	710	529	282	486	631	781
Associate degree	2 767	2 767	1 167	102	222	181	144	198	162	191
Bachelor's degree	9 017	9 017	5 677	237	410	466	299	604	846	1 146
Graduate or professional degree	9 868	9 868	6 655	137	277	252	350	736	1 099	1 341
Percent high school graduate or higher	82.1	82.1	86.5	65.3	76.8	70.3	81.5	91.9	92.6	96.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	32.9	32.9	47.9	14.3	16.9	21.6	33.8	45.8	56.4	58.5
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	93	93	57	304	326	266	65	87	35	50
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 013	1 013	702	1 350	1 352	1 138	1 279	726	960	931
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 709	1 709	1 558	1 570	1 770	1 733	1 815	1 779	1 393	1 776
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	103 041	103 041	58 200	3 656	5 863	5 611	2 607	4 754	5 639	6 097
Same house	39 069	39 069	13 686	1 298	2 549	1 933	1 643	1 962	1 893	2 402
Different house in United States	61 151	61 151	41 873	2 339	3 265	3 557	964	2 702	3 646	3 635
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	13 774	13 774	8 497	869	1 215	1 232	291	489	893	1 460
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	9 266	9 266	2 651	429	621	366	328	354	614	439
Different MSA/PMSA	28 315	28 315	23 930	677	690	1 245	240	1 152	1 560	1 184
Not in an MSA/PMSA	9 796	9 796	6 795	364	739	714	105	707	579	552
Abroad	2 821	2 821	2 641	19	49	121	-	90	100	60
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	74 306	74 306	60 633	3 708	5 322	5 858	100	4 010	5 410	5 537
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	31 393	31 393	21 319	1 663	3 171	3 182	65	1 931	2 341	4 375
Rural population	34 672	34 672	-	286	1 135	144	2 673	960	533	976
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	12 605	12 605	-	208	680	46	968	389	254	504
On farms	1 224	1 224	-	-	25	-	62	-	-	-
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	51 537	51 537	26 745	1 865	3 232	2 870	1 487	2 477	3 211	3 354
Car, truck, or van	43 046	43 046	19 707	1 651	3 131	2 435	1 416	2 296	3 005	3 211
Drove alone	36 829	36 829	16 919	1 316	2 625	2 048	1 242	2 019	2 617	2 904
Carpooled	6 217	6 217	2 788	335	506	387	174	277	388	307
Public transportation (including taxicab)	1 162	1 162	983	49	18	115	7	69	37	25
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	1 033	1 033	884	42	8	96	7	69	18	25
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	22	22	10	-	10	-	-	-	12	-
Walked	4 949	4 949	4 614	70	26	220	6	76	88	8
Other means	960	960	779	44	35	49	6	6	25	8
Worked at home	1 420	1 420	662	51	22	51	52	30	56	102
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.08	1.08	1.13	1.10	1.10	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.7	17.7	14.9	15.8	18.7	15.7	21.2	16.2	14.9	17.9
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	2 306	2 306	874	72	222	191	72	78	145	75
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	7 168	7 168	2 085	279	625	336	239	181	308	460
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	14 812	14 812	6 300	539	1 102	705	506	833	1 045	1 164
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	8 598	8 598	5 122	280	481	324	310	658	760	817
All other times	17 233	17 233	11 702	644	780	1 263	308	697	897	736
Worked in MSA of residence	46 142	46 142	24 432	1 675	2 778	2 661	1 314	2 283	2 928	2 906
Bloomington city	38 355	38 355	22 584	1 291	2 130	2 344	1 003	2 041	2 701	2 577
Ellettsville town	901	901	166	12	16	15	23	24	-	56
Remainder of Monroe County	6 886	6 886	1 682	372	632	302	288	218	227	273
Worked outside MSA of residence	5 395	5 395	2 313	190	454	209	173	194	283	448
Martinsville city	307	307	140	35	29	14	-	18	13	8
Remainder of Morgan County	113	113	58	-	16	10	5	-	10	-
Johnson County	115	115	64	7	8	13	7	-	10	9
Indianapolis city (remainder)	1 421	1 421	670	29	62	98	78	65	85	64
Remainder of Indianapolis, IN MSA	258	258	119	8	15	9	6	17	8	8
Bedford city	465	465	158	10	17	8	10	-	8	136
Remainder of Lawrence County	193	193	64	7	38	-	-	-	31	18
Greene County	138	138	31	6	16	-	-	-	-	15
Terre Haute city	53	53	38	-	-	11	6	-	-	-
Remainder of Terre Haute, IN MSA	26	26	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nashville town	85	85	34	5	-	-	4	-	7	8
Remainder of Brown County	39	39	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spencer town	242	242	73	-	9	-	6	9	-	18
Remainder of Owen County	156	156	-	-	12	-	-	-	-	-
Martin County	862	862	430	26	150	24	5	49	68	98
Columbus city	143	143	29	8	12	8	-	10	-	7
Remainder of Bartholomew County	18	18	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worked elsewhere	761	761	367	43	70	14	46	26	43	59

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Monroe County—Con.			Bloomington city, Monroe County					
	Tract 11	Tract 13.01	Tract 16	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 4 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	7 905	5 292	5 613	2 877	8 595	6 537	4 284	3 254	3 213
Native	7 746	5 272	5 505	2 683	7 337	5 768	3 984	2 982	3 138
Foreign born	159	20	108	194	1 258	769	300	272	75
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	18	—	23	24	229	90	21	5	5
Persons 5 years and over	7 379	4 909	5 547	2 856	8 292	6 510	4 187	3 127	2 955
In linguistically isolated households	26	—	23	28	494	102	32	5	5
Speak a language other than English	239	34	263	265	1 513	980	465	257	105
Do not speak English "very well"	62	—	65	62	707	571	142	31	14
Speak Spanish	91	12	127	70	145	126	137	60	31
Do not speak English "very well"	7	—	32	9	52	33	27	7	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	77	—	63	86	834	427	115	83	41
Do not speak English "very well"	29	—	13	26	438	361	51	8	9
Linguistically isolated	9	—	13	14	361	69	21	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 237	1 303	4 730	1 972	7 741	6 407	2 305	1 610	721
Preprimary school	90	66	51	25	129	22	27	32	44
Public school	63	51	18	9	47	—	12	16	26
Elementary or high school	941	1 082	102	88	299	33	285	291	408
Public school	897	1 050	96	82	299	33	274	291	401
College	1 206	155	4 577	1 859	7 313	6 352	1 993	1 287	269
Public college	1 197	152	4 525	1 827	7 181	6 237	1 959	1 274	248
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	4 875	3 436	1 064	1 098	1 540	918	2 127	1 753	2 086
Less than 9th grade	446	219	22	56	—	—	144	14	299
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1 101	602	56	61	13	4	224	19	441
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 625	1 610	144	87	85	19	313	158	633
Some college, no degree	718	626	256	215	187	88	307	187	324
Associate degree	211	163	33	36	39	75	89	71	81
Bachelor's degree	416	84	297	297	460	315	473	488	190
Graduate or professional degree	358	132	256	346	756	417	577	816	118
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.3	76.1	92.7	89.3	99.2	99.6	82.7	98.1	64.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.9	6.3	52.0	58.6	79.0	79.7	49.4	74.4	14.8
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	395	342	—	48	17	—	44	62	315
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	986	1 524	254	284	835	16	233	354	1 444
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 836	1 972	1 313	732	1 693	1 000	1 258	1 217	1 493
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	7 379	4 909	5 547	2 856	8 292	6 510	4 187	3 127	2 955
Same house	2 856	3 301	355	297	564	608	1 135	1 182	953
Different house in United States	4 444	1 608	5 137	2 382	6 818	5 169	2 933	1 764	1 983
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 619	385	573	463	480	172	783	397	800
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	970	675	126	96	23	—	86	39	383
Different MSA/PMSA	1 279	357	3 608	1 459	5 386	4 152	1 628	1 150	497
Not in an MSA/PMSA	576	191	830	364	929	845	436	178	303
Abroad	79	—	55	177	910	733	119	181	19
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	6 605	943	5 613	2 877	8 595	6 537	4 284	3 254	3 213
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 244	926	1 189	689	24	27	2 159	2 326	1 362
Rural population	1 300	4 349	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	624	997	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	29	303	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	4 028	2 682	2 520	1 644	2 336	1 508	2 247	1 537	1 492
Car, truck, or van	3 808	2 518	1 666	739	988	321	1 528	950	1 300
Drove alone	3 124	2 110	1 486	571	700	287	1 296	896	1 018
Carpooled	684	408	180	168	288	34	232	54	282
Public transportation (including taxicab)	75	7	137	53	272	90	83	19	49
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	67	7	110	33	272	90	83	19	42
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	56	49	550	723	927	945	508	352	64
Other means	47	30	95	116	78	55	85	122	44
Worked at home	42	78	72	13	71	97	43	94	35
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.10	1.10	1.06	1.14	1.19	1.06	1.09	1.03	1.14
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.6	20.9	12.1	14.2	12.4	13.9	13.9	15.7	15.7
Departure time for work									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	312	192	—	66	6	—	45	18	67
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	644	696	109	80	19	—	204	36	238
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 424	804	370	244	300	166	481	307	375
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	453	277	320	346	392	218	446	490	225
All other times	1 153	635	1 649	895	1 548	1 027	1 028	592	552
Worked in MSA of residence	3 715	2 291	2 403	1 505	2 207	1 386	2 015	1 413	1 326
Bloomington city	3 080	1 505	2 274	1 446	2 189	1 386	1 895	1 338	1 046
Ellettsville town	54	161	24	6	—	—	8	—	12
Remainder of Monroe County	581	625	105	53	18	—	112	75	268
Worked outside MSA of residence	313	391	117	139	129	122	232	124	166
Martinsville city	—	32	26	16	—	—	5	—	35
Remainder of Morgan County	38	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	7
Johnson County	—	15	—	12	—	—	13	—	—
Indianapolis city (remainder)	72	58	32	46	59	70	53	60	11
Remainder of Indianapolis, IN MSA	8	29	11	7	—	26	12	—	8
Bedford city	67	13	—	—	12	—	23	6	10
Remainder of Lawrence County	14	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Greene County	8	34	—	—	7	—	9	—	6
Terre Haute city	—	2	6	9	6	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Terre Haute, IN MSA	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Nashville town	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Remainder of Brown County	8	—	—	3	12	—	—	—	—
Spencer town	—	44	14	—	—	—	25	—	—
Remainder of Owen County	—	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Martin County	—	—	—	—	—	—	35	7	20
Columbus city	70	16	8	—	—	—	—	4	8
Remainder of Bartholomew County	—	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	—
Worked elsewhere	28	11	11	41	33	26	48	47	43

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, Monroe County—Con.							
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	2 414	4 860	5	3 523	2 566	5 027	4 549	3 409
Native.....	2 352	4 747	—	3 304	2 341	4 752	4 342	3 339
Foreign born.....	62	113	5	219	225	275	207	70
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households.....	—	21	—	33	—	16	14	—
Persons 5 years and over	2 110	4 575	5	3 369	2 517	4 826	4 248	3 182
In linguistically isolated households.....	—	—	—	33	—	22	38	—
Speak a language other than English.....	85	216	5	272	231	260	232	132
Do not speak English "very well".....	32	56	—	116	47	48	86	29
Speak Spanish.....	—	86	—	86	5	100	91	68
Do not speak English "very well".....	—	27	—	48	—	38	39	—
Linguistically isolated.....	—	10	—	—	—	12	22	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language.....	36	8	—	140	65	59	75	29
Do not speak English "very well".....	13	—	—	57	21	—	22	20
Linguistically isolated.....	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	763	1 891	—	1 519	880	2 114	1 649	1 313
Preprimary school.....	49	88	—	25	20	68	110	56
Public school.....	42	57	—	15	—	40	59	29
Elementary or high school.....	498	533	—	248	256	642	853	299
Public school.....	498	508	—	223	192	592	744	271
College.....	216	1 270	—	1 246	604	1 404	686	958
Public college.....	204	1 241	—	1 159	595	1 379	632	958
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	1 308	2 587	5	1 979	1 754	2 842	2 879	1 777
Less than 9th grade.....	98	220	—	41	5	83	27	180
9th to 12th grade, no diploma.....	208	515	—	82	85	138	29	388
High school graduate (includes equivalency).....	517	663	—	408	353	369	368	438
Some college, no degree.....	236	414	—	331	312	540	539	234
Associate degree.....	92	147	—	149	35	121	127	72
Bachelor's degree.....	127	391	—	449	423	668	856	255
Graduate or professional degree.....	30	237	5	519	541	923	933	210
Percent high school graduate or higher.....	76.6	71.6	100.0	93.8	94.9	92.2	98.1	68.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher.....	12.0	24.3	100.0	48.9	55.0	56.0	62.1	26.2
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years.....	486	262	—	42	—	26	53	436
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years.....	1 436	893	—	727	366	966	784	789
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years.....	1 702	1 760	—	1 520	1 341	1 476	1 873	2 172
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	2 110	4 575	5	3 369	2 517	4 826	4 248	3 182
Same house.....	523	1 422	5	1 207	1 092	1 585	1 982	711
Different house in United States.....	1 548	3 032	—	2 072	1 353	3 163	2 234	2 432
Central city of this MSA/PMSA.....	598	1 017	—	376	477	799	764	798
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA.....	276	243	—	186	74	520	273	354
Different MSA/PMSA.....	373	1 162	—	1 005	552	1 326	831	919
Not in an MSA/PMSA.....	301	610	—	505	250	518	366	361
Abroad.....	39	121	—	90	72	78	32	39
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population.....	2 414	4 860	5	3 523	2 566	5 027	4 549	3 409
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre.....	799	2 490	—	1 735	1 527	2 211	3 568	1 245
Rural population.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 145	2 426	—	1 859	1 336	2 727	2 269	1 727
Car, truck, or van.....	1 115	2 006	—	1 713	1 029	2 541	2 174	1 632
Drove alone.....	926	1 694	—	1 509	910	2 247	2 014	1 339
Carpooled.....	189	312	—	204	119	294	160	293
Public transportation (including taxicab).....	10	115	—	63	30	25	25	34
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car.....	—	96	—	63	21	18	25	34
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat.....	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked.....	—	213	—	61	138	88	8	37
Other means.....	20	41	—	6	79	17	8	24
Worked at home.....	—	51	—	16	60	56	54	—
Persons per car, truck, or van.....	1.11	1.09	—	1.07	1.07	1.07	1.04	1.11
Mean travel time to work (minutes).....	17.3	15.6	—	15.2	16.8	14.8	18.4	14.3
Departure time for work								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.....	76	159	—	59	14	132	67	165
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.....	200	273	—	119	95	237	271	205
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.....	369	578	—	570	309	888	725	626
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.....	141	270	—	505	283	651	647	188
All other times.....	359	1 095	—	590	575	763	505	543
Worked in MSA of residence.....	1 037	2 253	—	1 710	1 184	2 488	1 933	1 600
Bloomington city.....	777	2 002	—	1 576	1 145	2 321	1 759	1 472
Ellettsville town.....	16	15	—	24	—	—	31	30
Remainder of Monroe County.....	244	236	—	110	39	167	143	98
Worked outside MSA of residence.....	108	173	—	149	152	239	336	127
Martinsville city.....	—	14	—	18	13	13	—	—
Remainder of Morgan County.....	—	10	—	—	—	10	—	29
Johnson County.....	—	8	—	—	5	10	9	—
Indianapolis city (remainder).....	15	82	—	35	60	68	52	27
Remainder of Indianapolis, IN MSA.....	6	9	—	17	7	8	8	—
Bedford city.....	8	—	—	—	—	—	83	8
Remainder of Lawrence County.....	3	—	—	—	5	31	10	8
Greene County.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Terre Haute city.....	—	11	—	—	6	—	—	—
Remainder of Terre Haute, IN MSA.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nashville town.....	—	—	—	—	9	7	8	—
Remainder of Brown County.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8
Spencer town.....	—	—	—	9	7	—	18	—
Remainder of Owen County.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Martin County.....	60	24	—	41	31	68	89	47
Columbus city.....	—	—	—	10	—	—	7	—
Remainder of Bartholomew County.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere.....	7	7	—	19	9	24	52	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, Monroe County—Con.		Remainder of Monroe County					
	Tract 13.01 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	108	5 412	781	4 043	1 142	2 768	1 447	916
Native	108	5 341	770	3 965	1 142	2 693	1 420	882
Foreign born	—	71	11	78	—	75	27	34
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	10	—	7	10	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	95	5 346	701	3 753	1 036	2 602	1 385	813
In linguistically isolated households	—	10	—	7	10	—	—	—
Speak a language other than English	—	237	39	200	61	129	85	19
Do not speak English "very well"	—	52	6	54	33	32	—	—
Speak Spanish	—	127	12	65	39	14	6	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	32	—	25	33	9	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	37	6	60	9	10	10	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	8	4 574	197	804	276	590	427	372
Preprimary school	—	51	30	44	—	41	6	57
Public school	—	18	8	20	—	—	—	29
Elementary or high school	—	102	94	560	198	402	296	137
Public school	—	96	83	528	198	372	278	123
College	8	4 421	73	200	78	147	125	178
Public college	8	4 369	73	185	70	147	125	171
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	81	988	521	2 757	733	1 913	946	605
Less than 9th grade	8	22	31	217	95	126	30	6
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	16	56	134	419	155	229	85	27
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	49	122	192	987	244	488	255	86
Some college, no degree	8	243	77	474	115	282	155	91
Associate degree	—	33	21	130	34	144	49	41
Bachelor's degree	—	285	47	283	75	299	155	178
Graduate or professional degree	—	227	19	247	15	345	217	176
Percent high school graduate or higher	70.4	92.1	68.3	76.9	65.9	81.4	87.8	94.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	51.8	12.7	19.2	12.3	33.7	39.3	58.5
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	1 000	—	241	181	305	65	254	200
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	290	1 065	1 270	2 074	1 279	717	944
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	3 000	1 313	2 063	1 804	1 653	1 815	2 379	1 000
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	95	5 346	701	3 753	1 036	2 602	1 385	813
Same house	87	333	345	2 026	511	1 638	755	308
Different house in United States	8	4 982	356	1 717	525	964	630	483
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	573	69	617	215	291	113	94
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	98	46	345	123	328	168	94
Different MSA/PMSA	—	3 490	180	317	83	240	147	234
Not in an MSA/PMSA	8	821	61	438	104	105	202	61
Abroad	—	31	—	10	—	—	—	22
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	108	5 412	495	2 908	998	95	487	383
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	108	1 049	301	2 372	692	65	196	130
Rural population	—	—	286	1 135	144	2 673	960	533
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	208	680	46	968	389	254
On farms	—	—	—	25	—	62	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	54	2 438	373	2 087	444	1 487	618	484
Car, truck, or van	54	1 617	351	2 016	429	1 416	583	464
Drove alone	54	1 458	298	1 699	354	1 242	510	370
Carpooled	—	159	53	317	75	174	73	94
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	115	—	8	—	7	6	12
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	88	—	8	—	7	6	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	550	6	26	7	6	15	—
Other means	—	84	—	15	8	6	—	8
Worked at home	—	72	16	22	—	52	14	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.00	1.06	1.09	1.10	1.12	1.07	1.07	1.12
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.3	12.1	16.5	19.5	16.5	21.2	19.3	15.3
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	—	5	146	32	72	19	13
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	14	94	41	425	63	239	62	71
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	24	338	164	733	127	506	263	157
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	320	55	340	54	310	153	109
All other times	16	1 614	92	421	168	308	107	134
Worked in MSA of residence	54	2 321	349	1 741	408	1 314	573	440
Bloomington city	40	2 192	245	1 353	342	1 003	465	380
Ellettsville town	—	24	—	—	—	23	—	—
Remainder of Monroe County	14	105	104	388	66	288	108	60
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	117	24	346	36	173	45	44
Martinsville city	—	26	—	29	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Morgan County	—	9	—	16	—	5	—	—
Johnson County	—	—	—	8	5	7	—	—
Indianapolis city (remainder)	—	32	18	47	16	78	30	17
Remainder of Indianapolis, IN MSA	—	11	—	9	—	6	—	—
Bedford city	—	—	—	9	—	10	—	8
Remainder of Lawrence County	—	—	—	35	—	—	—	—
Greene County	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Terre Haute city	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	—
Remainder of Terre Haute, IN MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nashville town	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—
Remainder of Brawn County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Spencer town	—	14	—	9	—	6	—	—
Remainder of Owen County	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Martin County	—	8	6	90	—	5	8	—
Columbus city	—	—	—	12	8	—	—	—
Remainder of Bartholomew County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	11	—	63	7	46	7	19

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Monroe County—Con.							
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13.01 (pt.)	Tract 13.02	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	1 964	4 496	5 390	5 184	7 278	6 635	6 100	201
Native	1 894	4 407	5 360	5 164	7 187	6 581	6 095	164
Foreign born	70	89	30	20	91	54	5	37
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	18	—	—	—	8	—	13
Persons 5 years and over	1 849	4 197	4 995	4 814	6 717	6 181	5 597	201
In linguistically isolated households	—	26	—	—	—	8	—	13
Speak a language other than English	64	107	122	34	166	136	91	26
Do not speak English "very well"	5	33	21	—	37	55	9	13
Speak Spanish	5	23	50	12	92	43	24	—
Do not speak English "very well"	—	7	7	—	37	17	9	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	9	48	12	—	—	—	14	26
Do not speak English "very well"	—	9	6	—	—	—	—	13
Linguistically isolated	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	13
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	526	924	1 320	1 295	2 017	1 639	1 376	156
Preprimary school	39	34	64	66	129	95	82	—
Public school	—	34	50	51	92	76	38	—
Elementary or high school	351	642	995	1 082	1 452	1 105	1 006	—
Public school	345	626	926	1 050	1 394	1 084	961	—
College	136	248	261	147	436	439	288	156
Public college	119	239	219	144	371	417	258	156
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	1 375	3 098	3 419	3 355	4 440	4 342	4 066	76
Less than 9th grade	9	266	176	211	118	205	286	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	83	713	664	586	528	600	792	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	279	1 187	1 413	1 561	1 715	1 543	1 416	22
Some college, no degree	242	484	536	618	929	688	610	13
Associate degree	64	139	192	163	226	219	178	—
Bachelor's degree	290	161	323	84	482	514	437	12
Graduate or professional degree	408	148	115	132	442	573	347	29
Percent high school graduate or higher	93.3	68.4	75.4	76.2	85.5	81.5	73.5	100.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	50.8	10.0	12.8	6.4	20.8	25.0	19.3	53.9
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	44	325	390	311	264	365	301	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 291	1 190	1 536	1 524	1 404	1 182	1 454	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 541	1 669	1 863	1 950	1 970	2 002	1 488	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	1 849	4 197	4 995	4 814	6 717	6 181	5 597	201
Same house	420	2 145	3 042	3 214	3 667	3 904	3 386	22
Different house in United States	1 401	2 012	1 939	1 600	3 050	2 277	2 169	155
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	696	821	347	385	526	575	528	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	166	616	997	675	1 375	882	772	28
Different MSA/PMSA	353	360	275	357	640	529	552	118
Not in an MSA/PMSA	186	215	320	183	509	291	317	9
Abroad	28	40	14	—	—	—	42	24
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	988	3 196	—	835	3 087	—	—	201
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	807	1 999	—	818	2 554	—	—	140
Rural population	976	1 300	5 390	4 349	4 191	6 635	6 100	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	504	624	1 551	997	2 326	1 597	2 461	—
On farms	—	29	354	303	101	87	263	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	1 085	2 301	2 799	2 628	3 730	3 497	3 177	82
Car, truck, or van	1 037	2 176	2 637	2 464	3 538	3 213	2 966	49
Drove alone	890	1 785	2 179	2 056	3 107	2 725	2 667	28
Carpooled	147	391	458	408	431	488	299	21
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	41	5	7	18	36	17	22
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	33	5	7	18	26	17	22
Subway or elevated railroad or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	19	45	49	58	35	69	—
Other means	—	23	14	30	29	26	11	11
Worked at home	48	42	98	78	87	187	114	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.07	1.09	1.06	1.27
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.8	16.5	23.8	21.0	18.5	26.8	21.3	11.5
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	8	147	135	192	199	254	210	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	189	439	714	682	719	700	724	15
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	439	798	949	780	1 390	1 156	1 018	32
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	170	265	315	277	556	495	377	—
All other times	231	610	588	619	779	705	734	35
Worked in MSA of residence	973	2 115	2 483	2 237	3 370	2 876	2 749	82
Bloomington city	818	1 608	1 843	1 465	2 115	2 183	1 869	82
Ellettsville town	25	24	28	161	449	—	25	—
Remainder of Monroe County	130	483	612	611	806	693	855	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	112	186	316	391	360	621	428	—
Martinsville city	8	—	—	32	10	88	—	—
Remainder of Morgan County	—	9	6	8	—	11	—	—
Johnson County	—	—	—	15	—	16	—	—
Indianapolis city (remainder)	12	45	50	58	81	242	57	—
Remainder of Indianapolis, IN MSA	—	8	12	29	10	54	11	—
Bedford city	53	59	31	13	34	13	77	—
Remainder of Lawrence County	8	6	11	17	12	9	31	—
Greene County	15	8	—	34	21	—	22	—
Terre Haute city	—	—	—	2	7	—	—	—
Remainder of Terre Haute, IN MSA	—	—	—	10	10	—	—	—
Nashville town	—	—	9	—	—	38	—	—
Remainder of Brown County	—	—	—	—	—	16	—	—
Spencer town	—	—	4	44	85	—	21	—
Remainder of Owen County	—	—	14	93	—	27	10	—
Martin County	9	23	110	16	31	27	107	—
Columbus city	—	—	25	—	21	19	29	—
Remainder of Bartholomew County	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	7	28	44	11	38	61	63	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Monroe County						
		Total	Bloomington city	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9.02	Tract 10
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	90 911	90 911	53 741	3 207	4 861	4 911	2 222	4 254	4 934	5 046
In labor force	55 821	55 821	29 335	2 061	3 479	3 271	1 568	2 686	3 336	3 505
Percent of persons 16 years and over	61.4	61.4	54.6	64.3	71.6	66.6	70.6	63.1	67.6	69.5
Civilian labor force	55 692	55 692	29 232	2 047	3 459	3 271	1 568	2 664	3 328	3 496
Employed	52 564	52 564	27 232	1 896	3 307	3 002	1 513	2 493	3 214	3 399
Unemployed	3 128	3 128	2 003	151	152	269	55	171	114	97
Percent of civilian labor force	5.6	5.6	6.9	7.4	4.4	8.2	3.5	6.4	3.4	2.8
Not in labor force	35 090	35 090	24 406	1 146	1 382	1 640	654	1 568	1 598	1 541
Institutionalized persons	744	744	304	164	172	10	62	35	—	—
Enrolled in school	18 937	18 937	17 322	125	169	543	97	646	790	491
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	7 436	7 436	3 325	445	499	473	214	492	477	504
Females 16 years and over	47 694	47 694	28 643	1 853	2 689	2 488	1 068	2 251	2 651	2 764
In labor force	26 740	26 740	14 633	1 077	1 685	1 517	694	1 331	1 564	1 679
Percent of females 16 years and over	56.1	56.1	51.1	58.1	62.7	61.0	65.0	59.1	59.0	60.7
Civilian labor force	26 720	26 720	14 613	1 077	1 685	1 517	694	1 331	1 564	1 679
Employed	25 158	25 158	13 626	1 003	1 631	1 438	658	1 213	1 522	1 611
Unemployed	1 562	1 562	987	74	54	79	36	118	42	68
Percent of civilian labor force	5.8	5.8	6.8	6.9	3.2	5.2	5.2	8.9	2.7	4.1
With own children under 6 years	5 117	5 117	2 255	281	508	318	142	195	284	332
In labor force	3 339	3 339	1 347	186	324	198	117	140	187	203
With own children 6 to 17 years only	5 746	5 746	1 984	191	436	303	181	272	309	551
In labor force	4 564	4 564	1 497	172	390	162	162	243	190	423
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	6 734	6 734	2 752	384	616	427	227	248	392	485
All parents present in household in labor force	4 062	4 062	1 445	227	369	239	178	165	229	281
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	12 431	12 431	4 390	462	963	701	397	524	715	1 093
All parents present in household in labor force	9 408	9 408	3 003	418	823	366	342	466	409	859
Persons 16 to 19 years	12 185	12 185	9 771	166	324	289	129	240	279	353
Not enrolled in school	1 078	1 078	526	72	108	100	35	75	51	7
Unemployed or not in labor force	465	465	267	43	28	50	4	60	18	7
Not high school graduate	554	554	259	42	49	63	8	43	18	—
Employed	228	228	80	5	21	20	4	7	—	—
Unemployed	175	175	101	14	15	18	—	7	18	—
Not in labor force	151	151	78	23	13	25	4	29	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	52 564	52 564	27 232	1 896	3 307	3 002	1 513	2 493	3 214	3 399
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6 032	6 032	3 187	218	411	348	236	364	676	707
Professional specialty occupations	10 847	10 847	7 282	204	395	407	348	603	1 038	1 255
Technicians and related support occupations	2 337	2 337	1 196	63	187	97	52	109	154	130
Sales occupations	6 143	6 143	3 584	188	288	278	120	461	362	484
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 798	7 798	3 853	282	506	417	214	394	427	373
Private household occupations	176	176	64	—	22	—	8	10	7	8
Protective service occupations	599	599	295	20	65	22	5	34	23	33
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 038	7 038	4 160	373	531	577	155	284	284	189
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	626	626	251	11	18	32	6	31	15	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4 830	4 830	1 207	194	324	294	166	114	77	150
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2 805	2 805	874	199	275	217	111	30	56	16
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 662	1 662	645	65	151	203	47	5	19	33
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 671	1 671	634	79	134	110	45	54	76	21
Construction	2 566	2 566	731	98	191	166	140	67	113	102
Manufacturing	7 075	7 075	2 268	336	588	452	207	195	210	454
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	2 837	2 837	1 032	126	269	150	89	85	198	114
Wholesale and retail trade	11 254	11 254	6 651	449	765	766	244	546	597	607
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2 197	2 197	1 082	74	156	105	55	207	188	225
Business and repair services	1 672	1 672	744	100	80	116	58	73	116	53
Professional and related services	19 841	19 841	12 115	555	874	923	578	1 055	1 579	1 578
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	52 564	52 564	27 232	1 896	3 307	3 002	1 513	2 493	3 214	3 399
Private wage and salary workers	36 369	36 369	17 930	1 453	2 598	2 210	1 026	1 577	1 958	2 195
Government workers	13 221	13 221	8 207	390	608	649	326	751	1 141	1 017
Local government workers	2 711	2 711	1 183	73	158	205	61	113	163	207
Self-employed workers	2 856	2 856	1 072	53	78	143	146	155	110	177
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	72 992	72 992	44 728	2 235	3 641	3 838	1 721	3 330	4 042	4 031
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	48 240	48 240	26 006	1 603	2 803	2 579	1 386	2 258	2 814	2 834
50 to 52 weeks	27 759	27 759	11 420	1 114	2 098	1 476	978	1 436	1 787	2 213
40 to 49 weeks	5 398	5 398	2 716	179	349	391	156	172	340	302
27 to 39 weeks	3 120	3 120	1 949	114	108	262	97	152	248	132
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	10 256	10 256	7 164	292	492	626	185	517	561	523
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	81 357	81 357	49 416	2 512	4 059	4 336	1 877	3 590	4 395	4 421
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 102	2 102	941	106	157	143	79	87	85	42
With a mobility limitation	1 140	1 140	513	81	56	105	18	53	26	20
In labor force	267	267	101	21	11	7	—	—	16	—
With a self-care limitation	1 493	1 493	629	37	148	96	67	42	69	22
With a work disability	4 434	4 434	2 113	294	297	504	179	174	159	77
In labor force	1 883	1 883	956	106	109	225	90	86	97	32
Prevented from working	2 133	2 133	888	164	148	251	81	69	45	37
No work disability	76 923	76 923	47 303	2 218	3 762	3 832	1 698	3 416	4 236	4 344
In labor force	52 604	52 604	27 702	1 869	3 241	2 954	1 409	2 463	3 187	3 352
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	8 681	8 681	3 921	517	610	565	283	607	531	616
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 651	1 651	777	81	84	214	59	51	89	104
With a mobility limitation	1 306	1 306	609	70	39	165	34	51	57	81
With a self-care limitation	1 031	1 031	482	44	59	128	54	17	75	60
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	2 362	2 362	1 073	175	171	202	108	101	146	73
Mean family income (dollars)	19 346	19 346	20 537	12 471	16 306	11 266	20 315	44 951	26 638	23 396
1 worker	6 097	6 097	2 775	318	536	418	129	302	208	525
Mean family income (dollars)	31 378	31 378	30 839	16 168	28 373	17 619	40 211	37 666	64 032	54 369
2 or more workers	14 662	14 662	5 500	525	978	677	561	722	964	1 242
Mean family income (dollars)	47 155	47 155	47 660	31 371	39 735	26 875	59 187	53 229	53 725	69 550

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Monroe County—Con.			Bloomington city, Monroe County					
	Tract 11	Tract 13.01	Tract 16	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 4 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	6 577	3 996	5 483	2 751	7 970	6 493	3 960	2 863	2 600
In labor force	4 427	2 916	2 835	1 718	2 754	1 747	2 442	1 615	1 671
Percent of persons 16 years and over	67.3	73.0	51.7	62.5	34.6	26.9	61.7	56.4	64.3
Civilian labor force	4 398	2 916	2 835	1 718	2 754	1 747	2 431	1 615	1 657
Employed	4 117	2 757	2 541	1 651	2 416	1 597	2 291	1 562	1 523
Unemployed	281	159	294	67	338	150	140	53	134
Percent of civilian labor force	6.4	5.5	10.4	3.9	12.3	8.6	5.8	3.3	8.1
Not in labor force	2 150	1 080	2 648	1 033	5 216	4 746	1 518	1 248	929
Institutionalized persons	146	—	—	95	—	—	—	—	164
Enrolled in school	361	151	2 474	736	4 939	4 687	947	791	112
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	712	423	47	82	15	14	373	319	344
Females 16 years and over	3 382	1 983	2 733	1 320	4 167	3 816	2 012	1 521	1 532
In labor force	2 004	1 325	1 521	942	1 281	950	1 224	803	881
Percent of females 16 years and over	59.3	66.8	55.7	71.4	30.7	24.9	60.8	52.8	57.5
Civilian labor force	2 004	1 325	1 521	942	1 281	950	1 213	803	881
Employed	1 880	1 201	1 353	897	1 116	846	1 154	775	813
Unemployed	124	124	168	45	165	104	59	28	68
Percent of civilian labor force	6.2	9.4	11.0	4.8	12.9	10.9	4.9	3.5	7.7
With own children under 6 years	464	254	58	23	267	5	88	134	237
In labor force	267	171	45	19	73	5	69	120	162
With own children 6 to 17 years only	401	499	21	41	107	12	172	104	153
In labor force	351	375	21	41	91	12	149	64	134
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	578	393	79	21	355	5	97	133	289
All parents present in household in labor force	327	265	61	18	69	5	58	121	182
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	812	991	58	59	283	17	289	262	370
All parents present in household in labor force	671	715	54	51	153	17	211	114	334
Persons 16 to 19 years	446	263	643	75	3 696	3 424	266	229	153
Not enrolled in school	152	41	31	27	22	—	23	7	72
Unemployed or not in labor force	59	12	16	19	22	—	9	—	43
Not high school graduate	85	14	8	5	—	—	23	—	42
Employed	44	6	—	—	—	—	14	—	5
Unemployed	30	8	8	—	—	—	—	—	14
Not in labor force	11	—	—	5	—	—	9	—	23
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 117	2 757	2 541	1 651	2 416	1 597	2 291	1 562	1 523
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	226	222	266	194	200	49	163	157	200
Professional specialty occupations	641	167	499	509	679	472	571	839	155
Technicians and related support occupations	213	143	126	114	113	43	128	69	47
Sales occupations	444	263	446	178	335	246	307	119	137
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	751	447	392	200	478	211	258	169	217
Private household occupations	—	9	19	6	—	—	25	—	—
Protective service occupations	65	36	34	23	7	8	17	5	15
Service occupations, except protective and household	631	328	559	249	412	385	455	132	313
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	36	65	32	49	—	78	32	—	4
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	395	424	67	46	20	38	111	29	165
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	345	246	18	40	32	—	96	20	157
Transportation and material moving occupations	236	207	43	24	19	7	69	19	51
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	134	200	40	19	58	60	59	4	62
Construction	266	198	33	22	33	21	66	17	58
Manufacturing	619	616	145	71	114	—	209	105	296
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	240	233	80	47	37	16	41	30	98
Wholesale and retail trade	724	555	844	456	500	510	618	210	367
Finance, insurance, and real estate	125	70	74	12	47	69	56	61	48
Business and repair services	230	70	29	79	59	—	38	56	67
Professional and related services	1 461	695	1 023	791	1 437	748	1 046	1 015	449
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 117	2 757	2 541	1 651	2 416	1 597	2 291	1 562	1 523
Private wage and salary workers	2 882	2 068	1 807	1 169	1 527	1 152	1 398	708	1 158
Government workers	1 039	416	696	434	865	406	783	684	326
Local government workers	285	144	59	50	93	21	140	44	68
Self-employed workers	196	273	38	48	24	39	110	152	39
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	4 749	3 070	5 022	2 479	6 976	5 682	3 263	2 274	1 815
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 344	2 464	2 671	1 238	3 325	2 716	1 881	1 537	1 263
50 to 52 weeks	2 271	1 840	631	430	358	157	900	776	887
40 to 49 weeks	465	292	182	211	205	184	251	142	132
27 to 39 weeks	189	125	185	71	290	244	183	53	85
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	730	381	826	667	1 002	613	654	312	255
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	5 619	3 512	5 436	2 563	7 948	6 479	3 554	2 444	2 006
With a mobility or self-care limitation	300	89	70	83	46	77	85	42	73
With a mobility limitation	185	46	24	26	15	48	61	16	60
In labor force	44	10	—	3	7	—	32	—	16
With a self-care limitation	204	50	60	77	39	77	24	35	19
With a work disability	561	233	92	101	93	198	158	99	229
In labor force	174	79	47	52	40	60	94	64	84
Prevented from working	364	136	45	35	23	48	27	35	121
No work disability	5 058	3 279	5 344	2 462	7 855	6 281	3 396	2 345	1 777
In labor force	4 169	2 776	2 788	1 655	2 714	1 687	2 315	1 451	1 501
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	783	484	47	93	22	—	395	419	416
With a mobility or self-care limitation	232	85	26	20	12	7	90	62	66
With a mobility limitation	165	77	26	10	12	7	84	46	61
With a self-care limitation	154	62	26	16	12	7	32	40	33
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	313	108	—	26	148	—	77	37	128
Mean family income (dollars)	12 407	13 382	—	9 190	4 720	—	15 900	31 341	12 062
1 worker	467	421	93	42	209	26	198	195	264
Mean family income (dollars)	17 252	28 698	23 314	21 674	9 250	13 297	27 344	57 849	14 287
2 or more workers	1 247	986	152	118	392	15	357	373	424
Mean family income (dollars)	36 378	40 650	23 490	41 168	23 354	23 155	45 365	85 364	29 632

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, Monroe County—Con.							
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	1 652	4 052	5	3 086	2 300	4 234	3 481	2 917
In labor force	1 247	2 730	5	2 021	1 422	2 823	2 400	1 938
Percent of persons 16 years and over	75.5	67.4	100.0	65.5	61.8	66.7	68.9	66.4
Civilian labor force	1 240	2 730	5	1 999	1 413	2 815	2 400	1 909
Employed	1 170	2 484	5	1 860	1 357	2 730	2 316	1 749
Unemployed	70	246	—	139	56	85	84	160
Percent of civilian labor force	5.6	9.0	—	7.0	4.0	3.0	3.5	8.4
Not in labor force	405	1 322	—	1 065	878	1 411	1 081	979
Institutionalized persons	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	35
Enrolled in school	97	522	—	564	215	684	359	279
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	107	338	—	233	461	427	347	204
Females 16 years and over	963	2 032	—	1 548	1 352	2 303	1 914	1 436
In labor force	657	1 269	—	1 025	741	1 334	1 189	814
Percent of females 16 years and over	68.2	62.5	—	66.2	54.8	57.9	62.1	56.7
Civilian labor force	657	1 269	—	1 025	732	1 334	1 189	814
Employed	640	1 190	—	939	706	1 307	1 134	754
Unemployed	17	79	—	86	26	27	55	60
Percent of civilian labor force	2.6	6.2	—	8.4	3.6	2.0	4.6	7.4
With own children under 6 years	243	251	—	158	76	205	248	248
In labor force	124	160	—	109	50	137	155	105
With own children 6 to 17 years only	132	208	—	166	106	237	386	139
In labor force	110	113	—	147	78	134	298	105
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	306	321	—	179	69	266	344	275
All parents present in household in labor force	144	183	—	110	44	142	198	97
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	401	512	—	265	240	586	775	273
All parents present in household in labor force	324	277	—	218	145	315	611	179
Persons 16 to 19 years	89	242	—	161	84	232	232	245
Not enrolled in school	25	80	—	75	13	51	7	93
Unemployed or not in labor force	6	30	—	60	—	18	7	37
Not high school graduate	12	50	—	43	—	18	—	58
Employed	6	20	—	7	—	—	—	28
Unemployed	6	18	—	7	—	18	—	30
Not in labor force	—	12	—	29	—	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 170	2 484	5	1 860	1 357	2 730	2 316	1 749
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	117	317	—	279	142	568	463	93
Professional specialty occupations	117	365	5	488	467	856	872	397
Technicians and related support occupations	84	83	—	66	50	126	82	76
Sales occupations	93	267	—	364	182	332	345	222
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	161	335	—	298	217	375	245	312
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	7	7	—	—
Protective service occupations	22	15	—	25	20	16	15	10
Service occupations, except protective and household	240	457	—	212	115	258	145	241
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	18	12	—	11	—	15	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	107	224	—	89	39	60	106	106
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	95	143	—	14	40	42	16	147
Transportation and material moving occupations	50	168	—	—	45	6	14	114
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	66	98	—	14	33	69	13	31
Construction	60	122	—	52	25	82	40	92
Manufacturing	172	343	—	151	60	160	297	140
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	116	110	—	50	106	167	82	52
Wholesale and retail trade	281	687	—	435	334	542	449	378
Finance, insurance, and real estate	71	65	—	155	64	156	182	34
Business and repair services	27	87	—	56	20	88	44	94
Professional and related services	317	783	5	792	664	1 340	1 037	729
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 170	2 484	5	1 860	1 357	2 730	2 316	1 749
Private wage and salary workers	941	1 799	—	1 209	814	1 696	1 431	1 121
Government workers	210	580	5	553	440	944	774	527
Local government workers	44	177	—	91	24	126	136	110
Self-employed workers	19	105	—	98	103	85	111	101
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 350	3 238	5	2 572	1 634	3 488	2 811	2 238
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 034	2 094	—	1 737	916	2 337	1 949	1 367
50 to 52 weeks	674	1 140	—	1 014	619	1 440	1 524	863
40 to 49 weeks	168	335	—	134	142	301	167	173
27 to 39 weeks	36	228	—	144	47	226	104	60
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	215	555	5	371	370	518	332	489
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 493	3 618	5	2 761	1 766	3 745	3 069	2 649
With a mobility or self-care limitation	78	112	—	59	11	44	21	132
With a mobility limitation	16	81	—	36	11	10	7	102
In labor force	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	26
With a self-care limitation	78	74	—	23	5	34	14	62
With a work disability	108	368	—	144	42	110	47	316
In labor force	28	176	—	73	18	83	32	97
Prevented from working	48	192	—	52	17	20	15	210
No work disability	1 385	3 250	5	2 617	1 724	3 635	3 022	2 333
In labor force	1 169	2 468	5	1 856	1 331	2 688	2 303	1 812
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	152	424	—	303	525	481	412	204
With a mobility or self-care limitation	27	173	—	25	42	83	73	71
With a mobility limitation	14	131	—	25	13	51	58	71
With a self-care limitation	21	95	—	9	29	75	44	43
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	53	126	—	55	104	103	56	152
Mean family income (dollars)	14 401	11 384	—	29 456	62 813	34 246	26 985	11 142
1 worker	302	334	—	202	178	163	348	223
Mean family income (dollars)	17 804	16 278	—	32 603	60 850	72 738	48 705	12 030
2 or more workers	253	523	—	508	297	803	821	451
Mean family income (dollars)	29 566	25 003	—	51 297	91 180	50 209	66 587	32 327

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, Monroe County—Con.		Remainder of Monroe County					
	Tract 13.01 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	95	5 282	607	3 209	859	2 217	1 168	700
In labor force	62	2 740	390	2 232	541	1 563	665	513
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.3	51.9	64.3	69.6	63.0	70.5	56.9	73.3
Civilian labor force	62	2 740	390	2 219	541	1 563	665	513
Employed	62	2 459	373	2 137	518	1 508	633	484
Unemployed	—	281	17	82	23	55	32	29
Percent of civilian labor force	—	10.3	4.4	3.7	4.3	3.5	4.8	5.7
Not in labor force	33	2 542	217	977	318	654	503	187
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	172	—	62	35	—
Enrolled in school	—	2 390	13	72	21	97	82	106
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	25	36	101	392	135	214	259	50
Females 16 years and over	54	2 673	321	1 726	456	1 068	703	348
In labor force	38	1 485	196	1 028	248	694	306	230
Percent of females 16 years and over	70.4	55.6	61.1	59.6	54.4	65.0	43.5	66.1
Civilian labor force	38	1 485	196	1 028	248	694	306	230
Employed	38	1 317	190	991	248	658	274	215
Unemployed	—	168	6	37	—	36	32	15
Percent of civilian labor force	—	11.3	3.1	3.6	—	5.2	10.5	6.5
With own children under 6 years	14	58	44	265	67	142	37	79
In labor force	14	45	24	200	38	117	31	50
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	21	38	304	95	181	106	72
In labor force	—	21	38	280	49	162	96	56
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	13	79	95	310	106	227	69	126
All parents present in household in labor force	13	61	45	225	56	178	55	87
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	58	92	562	189	397	259	129
All parents present in household in labor force	—	54	84	499	89	342	248	94
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	643	13	235	47	129	79	47
Not enrolled in school	—	31	—	83	20	35	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	16	—	22	20	4	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	8	—	37	13	8	—	—
Employed	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	8	—	9	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	13	13	4	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	62	2 459	373	2 137	518	1 508	633	484
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	245	18	294	31	236	85	108
Professional specialty occupations	—	490	49	278	42	343	115	182
Technicians and related support occupations	—	115	16	103	14	52	43	28
Sales occupations	24	433	51	195	11	120	97	30
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	377	65	345	82	214	96	52
Private household occupations	—	19	—	22	—	8	10	—
Protective service occupations	—	34	5	43	7	5	9	7
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	546	60	291	120	155	72	26
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	7	—	20	6	20	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	67	29	217	70	166	25	17
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	14	18	42	180	74	111	16	14
Transportation and material moving occupations	16	43	14	101	35	47	5	13
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8	40	17	68	12	45	40	7
Construction	8	33	40	131	44	140	15	31
Manufacturing	14	136	40	416	109	207	44	50
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	80	28	153	40	89	35	31
Wholesale and retail trade	40	844	82	484	79	244	111	55
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	62	26	85	40	55	52	32
Business and repair services	—	29	33	53	29	58	17	28
Professional and related services	—	962	106	557	140	573	263	239
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	62	2 459	373	2 137	518	1 508	633	484
Private wage and salary workers	62	1 745	295	1 657	411	1 026	368	262
Government workers	—	676	64	398	69	321	198	197
Local government workers	—	59	5	114	28	61	22	37
Self-employed workers	—	38	14	59	38	146	57	25
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	71	4 832	420	2 291	600	1 716	758	554
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	56	2 556	340	1 769	485	1 386	521	477
50 to 52 weeks	39	599	227	1 424	336	978	422	347
40 to 49 weeks	—	171	47	181	56	156	38	39
27 to 39 weeks	8	170	29	72	34	97	8	22
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	15	791	37	277	71	180	146	43
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	70	5 246	506	2 566	718	1 872	829	650
With a mobility or self-care limitation	8	70	33	79	31	79	28	41
With a mobility limitation	—	24	21	40	24	18	17	16
In labor force	—	—	5	11	—	—	—	6
With a self-care limitation	8	60	18	70	22	67	19	35
With a work disability	8	92	65	189	136	179	30	49
In labor force	8	47	22	81	49	90	13	14
Prevented from working	—	45	43	100	59	81	17	25
No work disability	62	5 154	441	2 377	582	1 693	799	601
In labor force	54	2 693	368	2 072	486	1 404	607	499
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	25	36	101	458	141	283	304	50
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	26	15	57	41	59	26	6
With a mobility limitation	—	26	9	25	34	34	26	6
With a self-care limitation	—	26	11	38	33	54	8	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	8	—	47	118	76	108	46	43
Mean family income (dollars)	11 040	—	13 583	17 161	11 072	20 315	63 478	8 412
worker	9	82	54	234	84	129	100	45
Mean family income (dollars)	32 176	23 353	25 364	42 014	22 953	40 211	47 893	32 498
2 or more workers	25	140	101	725	154	561	214	161
Mean family income (dollars)	30 238	22 504	38 674	43 283	33 232	59 187	57 815	71 263
CENSUS TRACTS AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREAS								

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Monroe County—Con.							
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13.01 (pt.)	Tract 13.02	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	1 565	3 660	4 070	3 901	5 329	5 089	4 595	201
In labor force	1 105	2 489	3 078	2 854	3 949	3 689	3 323	95
Percent of persons 16 years and over	70.6	68.0	75.6	73.2	74.1	72.5	72.3	47.3
Civilian labor force	1 096	2 489	3 071	2 854	3 949	3 689	3 323	95
Employed	1 083	2 368	2 864	2 695	3 820	3 545	3 222	82
Unemployed	13	121	207	159	129	144	101	13
Percent of civilian labor force	1.2	4.9	6.7	5.6	3.3	3.9	3.0	13.7
Not in labor force	460	1 171	992	1 047	1 380	1 400	1 272	106
Institutionalized persons	—	111	—	—	60	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	132	82	164	151	233	201	177	84
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	157	508	337	398	512	492	545	11
Females 16 years and over	850	1 946	2 000	1 929	2 883	2 467	2 294	60
In labor force	490	1 190	1 384	1 287	1 945	1 543	1 530	36
Percent of females 16 years and over	57.6	61.2	69.2	66.7	67.5	62.5	66.7	60.0
Civilian labor force	490	1 190	1 384	1 287	1 945	1 543	1 530	36
Employed	477	1 126	1 274	1 163	1 898	1 497	1 485	36
Unemployed	13	64	110	124	47	46	45	—
Percent of civilian labor force	2.7	5.4	7.9	9.6	2.4	3.0	2.9	—
With own children under 6 years	84	216	373	240	480	404	431	—
In labor force	48	162	263	157	309	280	313	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	165	262	418	499	735	511	376	—
In labor force	125	246	326	375	618	373	323	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	141	303	445	380	670	524	586	—
All parents present in household in labor force	83	230	306	252	366	339	395	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	318	539	979	991	1 477	1 149	960	—
All parents present in household in labor force	248	492	771	715	1 185	869	769	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	121	201	288	263	458	319	214	—
Not enrolled in school	—	59	67	41	86	125	36	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	22	40	12	37	41	—	—
Not high school graduate	—	27	39	14	61	85	11	—
Employed	—	16	5	6	39	52	11	—
Unemployed	—	—	25	8	14	18	—	—
Not in labor force	—	11	9	—	8	15	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 083	2 368	2 864	2 695	3 820	3 545	3 222	82
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	244	133	305	222	492	334	322	21
Professional specialty occupations	383	244	237	167	458	631	427	9
Technicians and related support occupations	48	137	126	143	100	163	157	11
Sales occupations	139	222	211	239	508	394	329	13
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	128	439	417	447	733	415	497	15
Private household occupations	8	—	13	9	18	6	18	—
Protective service occupations	18	55	33	36	29	48	9	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	44	390	325	328	302	404	348	13
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	36	37	65	55	48	81	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	44	289	612	424	550	609	571	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	198	261	232	315	213	275	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	19	122	134	191	118	140	78	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8	103	153	192	142	140	110	—
Construction	62	174	187	190	226	317	278	—
Manufacturing	157	479	683	602	889	421	701	9
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	32	188	205	233	243	269	259	—
Wholesale and retail trade	158	346	505	515	766	713	545	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	43	91	131	70	257	81	140	12
Business and repair services	9	136	130	70	101	135	129	—
Professional and related services	541	732	703	695	982	1 268	866	61
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 083	2 368	2 864	2 695	3 820	3 545	3 222	82
Private wage and salary workers	764	1 761	2 146	2 006	2 940	2 428	2 313	62
Government workers	243	512	507	416	617	798	654	20
Local government workers	71	175	135	144	233	279	224	—
Self-employed workers	66	95	205	273	247	312	247	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 220	2 511	3 291	2 999	4 231	4 005	3 478	190
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	885	1 977	2 630	2 408	3 360	3 079	2 802	115
50 to 52 weeks	689	1 408	1 930	1 801	2 512	2 182	2 051	32
40 to 49 weeks	135	292	286	292	434	342	373	11
27 to 39 weeks	28	129	186	117	82	197	155	15
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	191	241	343	366	374	391	397	35
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 352	2 970	3 669	3 442	4 689	4 516	3 972	190
With a mobility or self-care limitation	21	168	157	81	124	201	118	—
With a mobility limitation	13	83	101	46	44	128	76	—
In labor force	—	18	40	10	25	19	32	—
With a self-care limitation	8	142	94	42	124	156	67	—
With a work disability	30	245	300	225	209	393	271	—
In labor force	—	77	167	71	120	120	121	—
Prevented from working	22	154	119	136	87	259	143	—
No work disability	1 322	2 725	3 369	3 217	4 480	4 123	3 701	190
In labor force	1 049	2 357	2 852	2 722	3 780	3 488	3 123	95
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	204	579	394	459	580	573	623	11
With a mobility or self-care limitation	31	161	80	85	98	77	138	—
With a mobility limitation	23	94	80	77	89	70	130	—
With a self-care limitation	16	111	25	62	41	27	123	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	17	161	100	100	150	126	197	—
Mean family income (dollars)	11 576	13 601	23 711	13 569	22 128	13 809	17 794	—
1 worker	177	244	341	412	557	450	484	11
Mean family income (dollars)	65 506	22 024	28 389	28 622	27 101	30 459	28 243	23 019
2 or more workers	421	796	1 151	961	1 354	1 199	1 199	12
Mean family income (dollars)	75 328	38 672	40 086	40 920	47 214	49 146	44 251	35 000

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Monroe County						
		Total	Bloomington city	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9,02	Tract 10
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	39 374	39 374	21 015	1 861	2 462	2 743	1 035	2 177	2 618	2 566
Less than \$5,000	3 637	3 637	2 767	200	111	341	25	159	286	99
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 360	4 360	3 180	317	169	535	44	182	297	130
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 381	4 381	2 857	325	319	431	112	239	201	118
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7 456	7 456	4 196	432	612	755	175	388	376	226
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6 631	6 631	2 784	289	508	321	113	293	403	403
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 208	6 208	2 418	226	429	280	227	426	498	368
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 224	4 224	1 601	69	263	80	202	253	280	666
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 345	1 345	587	3	44	-	87	98	136	348
\$100,000 or more	1 132	1 132	625	-	7	-	50	139	141	208
Median (dollars)	24 781	24 781	18 393	16 875	25 376	15 599	38 036	29 217	28 630	48 626
Mean (dollars)	31 975	31 975	28 357	20 101	29 482	18 522	45 302	45 100	36 348	52 971
Families	23 121	23 121	9 348	1 018	1 685	1 297	798	1 125	1 318	1 840
Median income (dollars)	32 859	32 859	29 912	20 547	30 642	18 250	42 244	40 950	41 280	56 067
Males 15 years and over, with income	41 164	41 164	23 695	1 317	2 051	2 352	1 119	1 920	2 192	2 259
Median income (dollars)	13 269	13 269	7 333	15 049	19 181	10 558	21 807	17 922	20 426	34 422
Percent year-round full-time workers	40.2	40.2	27.1	43.2	59.3	35.7	55.9	43.0	49.1	60.0
Median income (dollars)	27 108	27 108	26 814	22 771	25 979	17 445	32 114	31 467	32 125	46 754
Females 15 years and over, with income	42 849	42 849	26 122	1 596	2 409	2 287	926	1 998	2 406	2 429
Median income (dollars)	6 843	6 843	4 962	9 290	10 327	6 763	14 107	10 991	9 360	13 867
Percent year-round full-time workers	26.2	26.2	19.1	34.1	36.6	27.9	38.1	30.6	29.5	35.3
Median income (dollars)	17 851	17 851	17 515	15 799	16 896	17 054	20 518	18 030	18 107	26 500
Per capita income (dollars)	12 017	12 017	10 616	9 580	11 498	8 592	16 951	20 029	16 106	20 733
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	39 374	39 374	21 015	1 861	2 462	2 743	1 035	2 177	2 618	2 566
With earnings	33 857	33 857	18 150	1 463	2 108	2 297	891	1 830	2 208	2 325
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 869	30 869	26 810	20 296	28 332	18 456	42 778	41 158	36 543	49 840
With Social Security income	7 528	7 528	3 362	493	519	438	221	386	428	481
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 044	8 044	8 447	7 884	8 123	7 288	7 956	9 613	8 866	9 385
With public assistance income	1 720	1 720	978	131	141	289	28	63	39	31
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 417	3 417	3 272	2 541	3 775	3 541	4 243	3 328	2 408	4 991
With retirement income	4 814	4 814	2 180	256	339	259	166	279	231	387
Mean retirement income (dollars)	8 858	8 858	9 575	4 884	8 116	5 604	9 683	11 852	9 206	12 700
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	40 154	40 154	39 553	23 373	33 743	21 461	50 859	48 308	52 351	63 387
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	38 688	38 688	36 708	19 129	30 089	18 860	50 305	46 220	55 189	70 077
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 498	41 498	41 967	27 265	37 992	24 115	51 276	49 731	49 907	57 079
Married-couple families (dollars)	44 616	44 616	46 846	28 874	38 842	24 537	53 718	52 126	56 151	66 005
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 216	45 216	47 198	28 699	37 722	22 821	55 217	54 039	60 601	72 624
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 121	44 121	46 598	28 969	39 869	26 049	52 582	51 052	52 488	59 860
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 808	18 808	17 201	13 846	15 806	16 781	33 816	26 005	22 887	30 247
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 285	15 285	14 147	11 240	13 747	11 679	5 505	21 606	20 786	29 487
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 823	24 823	22 500	20 391	23 774	23 482	50 802	34 466	27 029	31 095
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	23 121	23 121	9 348	1 018	1 685	1 297	798	1 125	1 318	1 840
Householder worked in 1989	19 339	19 339	7 700	777	1 442	964	648	922	1 118	1 710
With related children under 18 years	11 525	11 525	4 458	511	949	698	355	485	620	908
With related children under 5 years	4 773	4 773	2 055	259	444	333	123	180	214	280
Married-couple families	18 907	18 907	7 012	650	1 269	809	703	951	1 163	1 641
Householder worked in 1989	16 052	16 052	5 884	497	1 094	641	571	771	996	1 525
With related children under 18 years	8 794	8 794	2 997	240	637	393	303	359	535	800
With related children under 5 years	3 803	3 803	1 478	133	296	229	92	164	205	275
Female householder, no husband present	3 333	3 333	1 945	323	341	391	40	152	107	167
Householder worked in 1989	2 548	2 548	1 489	248	296	248	33	129	74	161
With related children under 18 years	2 250	2 250	1 299	244	282	244	20	112	71	93
With related children under 5 years	822	822	540	120	148	92	12	16	-	5
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	26 004	26 004	19 968	1 050	1 046	2 267	308	1 743	2 017	918
Nonfamily householder	16 253	16 253	11 667	843	777	1 446	237	1 052	1 300	726
55 years and over	2 992	2 992	1 615	197	185	259	44	227	272	154
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	93 693	93 693	45 975	3 830	6 147	5 955	2 711	4 935	5 934	6 478
Persons under 18 years	19 559	19 559	7 308	853	1 607	1 168	624	788	1 137	1 588
Related children under 18 years	19 440	19 440	7 216	846	1 603	1 150	624	788	1 117	1 578
Related children 5 to 17 years	13 662	13 662	4 867	508	1 060	771	458	572	813	1 179
Persons 65 years and over	8 681	8 681	3 921	517	610	565	283	607	531	616
Persons 75 years and over	3 516	3 516	1 688	240	241	257	100	254	284	181
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	2 203	2 203	1 431	230	147	322	33	44	94	29
Percent below poverty level	9.5	9.5	15.3	22.6	8.7	24.8	4.1	3.9	7.1	1.6
Householder worked in 1989	1 266	1 266	861	149	81	182	20	30	16	21
With related children under 18 years	1 486	1 486	952	179	126	226	27	32	48	21
With related children under 5 years	833	833	590	112	81	124	19	10	9	-
Married-couple families	1 074	1 074	639	69	48	142	6	16	52	8
Householder worked in 1989	637	637	394	40	18	99	-	10	-	-
With related children under 18 years	572	572	344	30	27	91	-	10	28	-
With related children under 5 years	346	346	247	25	20	46	-	10	9	-
Female householder, no husband present	952	952	661	140	93	151	15	28	32	21
Householder worked in 1989	495	495	373	95	57	69	8	20	6	21
With related children under 18 years	822	822	553	128	93	135	15	22	20	21
With related children under 5 years	441	441	324	87	61	78	7	-	-	-
Unrelated individuals	11 763	11 763	10 455	250	188	935	42	819	885	245
Nonfamily householder	5 338	5 338	4 514	164	101	429	17	328	415	149
5 years and over	524	524	195	26	13	50	11	19	44	9
Persons	18 213	18 213	14 462	844	661	1 930	156	1 007	1 140	318
Percent below poverty level	19.4	19.4	31.5	22.0	10.8	32.4	5.8	20.4	19.2	4.9
Persons under 18 years	2 806	2 806	1 695	267	269	490	74	110	98	36
Related children under 18 years	2 708	2 708	1 624	260	265	472	74	110	78	36
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 652	1 652	917	100	162	305	53	82	66	36
Persons 65 years and over	857	857	295	63	62	69	11	19	67	9
Persons 75 years and over	439	439	147	32	56	27	6	19	49	-
Rate of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	10 341	10 341	8 774	357	310	1 011	61	710	845	181
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	22 808	22 808	17 295	1 088	884	2 649	224	1 324	1 397	415
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	35 390	35 390	23 225	1 898	2 063	3 538	563	1 676	1 816	712

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Monroe County—Con.			Bloomington city, Monroe County					
	Tract 11	Tract 13.01	Tract 16	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 4 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	3 420	1 986	2 049	1 500	954	247	2 074	1 081	1 504
Less than \$5,000	408	67	453	337	220	112	359	69	159
\$5,000 to \$9,999	547	111	450	335	162	59	316	45	264
\$10,000 to \$14,999	470	190	292	366	160	15	313	106	272
\$15,000 to \$24,999	604	374	507	221	217	40	462	130	350
\$25,000 to \$34,999	566	512	180	143	98	19	307	157	236
\$35,000 to \$49,999	486	510	94	43	62	—	162	188	178
\$50,000 to \$74,999	274	167	59	44	31	—	103	186	42
\$75,000 to \$99,999	45	12	—	11	1	—	25	91	3
\$100,000 or more	20	43	14	—	3	2	27	109	—
Median (dollars)	19 732	29 509	11 830	10 911	12 448	5 567	15 729	36 329	16 827
Mean (dollars)	23 824	32 210	16 896	14 404	16 083	9 120	22 206	53 090	19 673
Families	2 027	1 515	245	186	749	41	632	605	816
Median income (dollars)	25 807	32 362	21 299	25 278	11 967	8 293	24 932	50 927	19 292
Males 15 years and over, with income	3 033	1 966	2 554	1 365	3 501	2 439	1 842	1 229	1 038
Median income (dollars)	12 737	20 442	4 331	6 482	3 618	2 500	7 492	13 322	15 187
Percent year-round full-time workers	44.5	60.4	12.7	15.2	5.0	3.9	28.6	32.9	45.7
Females 15 years and over, with income	22 566	25 113	20 331	17 100	17 450	17 162	23 804	47 250	22 182
Median income (dollars)	3 088	1 706	2 644	1 260	3 669	3 428	1 903	1 413	1 308
Percent year-round full-time workers	7 753	10 341	3 617	5 687	2 500	2 500	6 016	7 357	9 227
Median income (dollars)	29.8	38.3	11.6	17.6	5.0	1.8	19.7	26.3	31.6
Per capita income (dollars)	15 123	17 376	15 625	15 926	14 708	12 311	17 038	22 566	15 307
INCOME TYPE IN 1989	10 370	12 187	6 550	7 969	3 918	3 519	10 962	18 564	9 480
Households	3 420	1 986	2 049	1 500	954	247	2 074	1 081	1 504
With earnings	2 672	1 754	2 000	1 405	796	162	1 795	893	1 189
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 411	31 535	15 101	13 105	16 520	11 640	21 408	47 622	19 761
With Social Security income	745	477	135	79	28	14	412	300	392
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 735	7 331	6 473	6 799	6 227	6 694	7 441	10 594	7 886
With public assistance income	300	105	48	14	67	—	52	14	124
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 573	4 012	3 154	4 858	2 409	—	3 063	7 029	2 450
With retirement income	413	322	99	56	30	22	209	198	209
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 768	6 339	8 992	5 747	2 195	5 287	5 946	18 995	4 297
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	28 270	35 385	23 423	32 296	15 736	16 903	36 129	73 192	21 911
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 537	34 392	32 042	31 527	15 631	7 289	32 332	61 639	17 675
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 065	36 441	19 322	32 653	15 873	23 713	38 582	81 108	26 127
Married-couple families (dollars)	33 802	37 607	27 068	37 430	16 859	21 073	43 288	79 644	27 642
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 565	37 724	40 679	50 788	17 277	8 400	38 490	70 080	26 873
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 547	37 491	21 804	33 868	16 457	23 713	46 764	85 553	28 107
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	12 654	21 371	19 304	9 344	11 716	6 826	22 652	26 794	13 946
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	8 976	17 333	22 724	8 700	11 595	6 826	20 522	27 112	10 966
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 587	27 215	16 350	11 832	12 625	—	24 089	26 452	20 391
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	2 027	1 515	245	186	749	41	632	605	816
Householder worked in 1989	1 548	1 322	230	160	587	41	527	533	644
With related children under 18 years	927	810	79	59	430	17	260	246	427
With related children under 5 years	434	285	48	20	266	5	90	144	218
Married-couple families	1 488	1 332	147	152	584	29	388	536	480
Householder worked in 1989	1 194	1 184	132	130	472	29	322	479	389
With related children under 18 years	578	684	41	32	288	5	163	204	188
With related children under 5 years	272	234	30	183	5	62	125	99	99
Female householder, no husband present	405	93	82	34	137	12	211	56	291
Householder worked in 1989	246	69	82	30	93	12	172	41	223
With related children under 18 years	283	55	38	27	121	12	97	29	212
With related children under 5 years	138	19	18	12	77	—	28	6	113
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	2 105	596	4 198	2 261	249	219	2 456	1 035	845
Nonfamily householder	1 393	471	1 804	1 314	205	206	1 442	476	688
65 years and over	352	141	32	49	10	14	211	148	180
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	7 732	5 268	4 793	2 720	2 284	321	4 025	2 706	3 049
Persons under 18 years	1 466	1 399	151	85	638	22	400	402	666
Related children under 18 years	1 450	1 399	137	80	638	22	400	395	659
Related children 5 to 17 years	942	1 026	71	59	335	17	303	268	401
Persons 65 years and over	783	484	47	93	22	14	395	419	416
Persons 75 years and over	328	172	36	52	10	7	223	190	208
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	339	67	39	33	309	24	51	33	207
Percent below poverty level	16.7	4.4	15.9	17.7	41.3	58.5	8.1	5.5	25.4
Householder worked in 1989	155	39	39	22	164	24	34	33	139
With related children under 18 years	219	32	—	19	202	17	25	29	167
With related children under 5 years	135	24	—	4	160	5	8	29	105
Married-couple families	106	38	39	14	237	12	5	16	58
Householder worked in 1989	54	10	39	7	142	12	5	16	35
With related children under 18 years	45	12	—	—	140	5	5	16	30
With related children under 5 years	37	4	—	—	110	5	—	16	25
Female householder, no husband present	189	11	—	19	66	12	38	4	128
Householder worked in 1989	72	11	—	15	22	12	21	4	90
With related children under 18 years	159	11	—	19	56	12	20	—	116
With related children under 5 years	92	11	—	4	44	—	8	—	80
Unrelated individuals	870	94	3 135	1 372	82	118	1 370	506	184
Nonfamily householder	504	61	1 131	659	56	113	626	124	124
65 years and over	126	32	—	—	—	—	36	13	21
Persons	1 733	309	3 211	1 444	992	176	1 511	581	705
Percent below poverty level	22.4	5.9	67.0	53.1	43.4	54.8	37.5	21.5	23.1
Persons under 18 years	344	74	14	30	332	22	42	30	228
Related children under 18 years	339	74	—	25	332	22	42	23	221
Related children 5 to 17 years	196	30	—	22	156	17	16	—	84
Persons 65 years and over	189	58	—	—	9	—	36	13	52
Persons 75 years and over	96	21	—	—	—	—	21	9	27
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	670	61	2 225	783	680	105	942	386	266
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	2 238	567	3 513	1 694	1 125	200	1 837	650	923
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	3 748	1 258	3 919	2 078	1 588	230	2 410	858	1 533

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, Monroe County—Con.							
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 028	2 255	5	1 595	1 265	2 234	1 828	1 478
Less than \$5,000	55	283	—	132	87	250	80	210
\$5,000 to \$9,999	121	465	—	152	139	289	91	307
\$10,000 to \$14,999	178	360	—	198	88	201	91	222
\$15,000 to \$24,999	352	666	—	276	223	315	195	269
\$25,000 to \$34,999	184	233	—	210	198	307	292	195
\$35,000 to \$49,999	109	192	—	334	182	426	285	175
\$50,000 to \$74,999	29	56	5	142	135	221	476	81
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	68	65	107	197	19
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	83	148	118	121	—
Median (dollars)	19 358	15 193	50 480	27 147	29 315	26 962	46 250	15 000
Mean (dollars)	21 161	17 659	52 000	44 594	47 937	34 588	48 601	20 404
Families	608	983	—	765	579	1 069	1 225	826
Median income (dollars)	20 962	17 095	—	41 310	51 251	40 625	55 101	19 254
Males 15 years and over, with income	648	1 954	5	1 455	922	1 872	1 535	1 436
Median income (dollars)	16 920	9 846	50 923	16 038	23 550	19 000	33 733	10 568
Percent year-round full-time workers	53.7	32.3	—	39.8	38.7	45.9	59.4	36.5
Median income (dollars)	19 243	17 663	—	31 730	41 040	33 371	45 204	17 111
Females 15 years and over, with income	887	1 884	—	1 408	1 206	2 110	1 711	1 297
Median income (dollars)	10 378	6 420	—	9 792	10 684	8 839	14 558	6 182
Percent year-round full-time workers	36.8	27.0	—	30.9	21.7	27.5	35.8	26.1
Median income (dollars)	15 962	16 949	—	18 980	22 244	17 102	27 604	13 780
Per capita income (dollars)	8 997	8 348	52 000	20 203	23 561	15 490	19 373	8 831
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 028	2 255	5	1 595	1 265	2 234	1 828	1 478
With earnings	934	1 925	5	1 438	944	1 874	1 654	1 226
Mean earnings (dollars)	19 570	17 578	51 000	41 281	44 397	34 873	44 916	21 425
With Social Security income	170	328	—	198	393	399	314	207
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 352	7 188	—	8 571	9 789	8 751	9 734	6 900
With public assistance income	84	242	—	41	43	29	31	189
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 100	3 648	—	3 215	2 808	2 046	4 991	3 429
With retirement income	103	215	—	126	325	208	261	110
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 909	5 512	—	9 449	14 709	9 321	12 561	5 795
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	22 402	20 293	—	44 790	76 760	52 106	59 697	22 949
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 486	18 132	—	40 137	86 181	56 125	63 411	20 364
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 655	22 503	—	47 978	72 845	49 207	55 853	25 067
Married-couple families (dollars)	29 013	23 471	—	47 235	85 420	55 200	63 491	30 002
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 944	22 175	—	44 472	119 601	59 376	68 255	30 999
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	31 379	24 830	—	48 843	75 076	52 107	58 772	29 423
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	13 655	15 603	—	27 241	24 385	24 637	28 763	8 668
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 612	8 803	—	24 008	12 774	22 177	29 555	7 717
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 137	21 896	—	34 425	43 604	27 029	27 339	11 355
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	608	983	—	765	579	1 069	1 225	826
Householder worked in 1989	515	758	—	631	444	912	1 118	578
With related children under 18 years	420	526	—	328	180	458	633	379
With related children under 5 years	235	261	—	146	52	142	206	206
Married-couple families	343	592	—	663	495	959	1 075	550
Householder worked in 1989	304	482	—	537	381	815	976	414
With related children under 18 years	199	310	—	261	125	418	545	202
With related children under 5 years	124	185	—	134	43	142	206	116
Female householder, no husband present	233	310	—	87	77	71	126	218
Householder worked in 1989	192	210	—	79	56	58	126	115
With related children under 18 years	200	171	—	60	48	35	81	168
With related children under 5 years	111	64	—	12	9	—	—	90
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	568	2 068	5	1 452	1 000	1 838	764	1 168
Nonfamily householder	420	1 272	5	830	686	1 165	603	652
65 years and over	50	211	—	74	194	256	114	72
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 337	4 833	5	3 523	2 566	5 013	4 514	3 374
Persons under 18 years	727	873	—	444	309	882	1 129	567
Related children under 18 years	727	855	—	444	309	862	1 119	556
Related children 5 to 17 years	456	582	—	290	260	661	835	329
Persons 65 years and over	152	424	—	303	525	481	412	204
Persons 75 years and over	36	192	—	54	212	261	108	91
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	102	254	—	22	23	58	29	247
Percent below poverty level	16.8	25.8	—	2.9	4.0	5.4	2.4	29.9
Householder worked in 1989	61	152	—	16	23	16	21	117
With related children under 18 years	102	175	—	10	23	19	21	143
With related children under 5 years	67	87	—	10	9	—	—	106
Married-couple families	27	102	—	16	—	36	8	69
Householder worked in 1989	18	77	—	10	—	—	—	33
With related children under 18 years	27	68	—	10	—	19	—	24
With related children under 5 years	20	37	—	10	—	—	—	24
Female householder, no husband present	69	123	—	6	23	12	21	140
Householder worked in 1989	37	61	—	6	23	6	21	55
With related children under 18 years	69	107	—	—	23	—	21	110
With related children under 5 years	47	50	—	—	9	—	—	82
Unrelated individuals	115	899	—	771	360	854	221	579
Nonfamily householder	58	393	—	293	172	415	130	274
65 years and over	—	43	—	—	12	44	—	26
Persons	470	1 679	—	862	451	1 014	294	1 183
Percent below poverty level	20.1	34.7	—	24.5	17.6	20.2	6.5	35.1
Persons under 18 years	220	382	—	35	58	56	36	210
Related children under 18 years	220	364	—	35	58	36	36	210
Related children 5 to 17 years	132	264	—	7	49	36	36	98
Persons 65 years and over	—	62	—	—	12	53	—	58
Persons 75 years and over	—	27	—	—	12	35	—	16
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	211	927	—	667	291	725	176	472
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	608	2 263	—	1 081	563	1 263	347	1 339
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 344	3 022	—	1 325	822	1 650	548	2 006

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, Monroe County—Con.		Remainder of Monroe County					
	Tract 13.01 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	42	1 925	357	1 434	488	1 030	582	384
Less than \$5,000	—	414	41	56	58	25	27	36
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	435	53	48	70	44	30	8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	8	279	53	141	71	112	41	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9	471	82	260	89	175	112	61
\$25,000 to \$34,999	25	180	53	324	88	113	83	96
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	82	48	320	88	227	92	72
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	50	27	234	24	197	111	59
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	44	—	87	30	29
\$100,000 or more	—	14	—	7	—	50	56	23
Median (dollars)	31 111	11 855	16 969	32 016	20 543	37 857	34 643	34 196
Mean (dollars)	26 997	16 974	21 905	35 447	22 512	45 270	46 486	46 586
Families	42	222	202	1 077	314	798	360	249
Median income (dollars)	31 111	20 735	27 000	35 893	25 714	42 244	38 000	44 219
Males 15 years and over, with income	41	2 413	279	1 403	398	1 114	465	320
Median income (dollars)	18 203	4 324	12 708	21 563	14 244	21 723	22 204	26 029
Percent year-round full-time workers	39.0	13.1	34.1	61.9	52.3	56.1	52.9	68.1
Median income (dollars)	18 750	20 000	25 250	27 379	17 109	32 114	29 750	30 603
Females 15 years and over, with income	54	2 584	288	1 522	403	926	590	296
Median income (dollars)	8 043	3 543	9 597	10 298	9 176	14 107	13 347	18 864
Percent year-round full-time workers	42.6	11.0	45.8	36.5	31.8	38.1	29.8	43.6
Median income (dollars)	7 054	15 601	16 436	17 598	17 500	20 518	15 833	30 396
Per capita income (dollars)	10 177	6 439	9 993	12 991	9 629	16 888	19 606	19 490
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	42	1 925	357	1 434	488	1 030	582	384
With earnings	34	1 876	274	1 174	372	886	392	334
Mean earnings (dollars)	23 054	15 119	22 619	35 303	23 003	42 732	40 707	45 913
With Social Security income	17	111	101	349	110	221	188	29
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 960	7 138	7 875	8 012	7 587	7 956	10 711	10 449
With public assistance income	—	48	7	57	47	28	22	10
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	3 154	4 152	4 770	2 990	4 243	3 538	3 456
With retirement income	9	99	47	236	44	166	153	23
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 912	8 992	7 494	9 515	6 052	9 683	13 831	8 166
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	26 997	22 818	29 278	40 146	25 119	50 859	55 782	53 404
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	32 042	26 528	38 139	21 150	50 305	59 267	52 599
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 997	17 721	31 081	41 984	29 138	51 276	53 432	54 902
Married-couple families (dollars)	26 997	26 660	32 353	42 483	27 445	53 718	63 386	60 621
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	40 679	35 585	42 375	25 398	55 217	77 858	64 873
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 997	19 735	31 081	42 575	28 548	52 582	55 922	54 902
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	19 304	12 943	20 445	21 286	33 816	24 351	19 434
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	22 724	12 943	16 365	17 548	5 505	18 001	19 434
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	16 350	—	33 313	55 400	50 802	34 510	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	42	222	202	1 077	314	798	360	249
Householder worked in 1989	34	218	133	927	206	648	291	206
With related children under 18 years	16	79	84	529	172	355	157	162
With related children under 5 years	16	48	41	209	72	123	34	72
Married-couple families	42	124	170	926	217	703	288	204
Householder worked in 1989	34	120	108	790	159	571	234	181
With related children under 18 years	16	41	52	438	83	303	98	117
With related children under 5 years	16	30	34	172	44	92	30	63
Female householder, no husband present	—	82	32	108	81	40	65	36
Householder worked in 1989	—	82	25	104	38	33	50	16
With related children under 18 years	—	38	32	82	73	20	52	36
With related children under 5 years	—	18	7	37	28	12	4	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	4 040	205	478	199	303	291	179
Nonfamily householder	—	1 703	155	357	174	232	222	135
65 years and over	—	32	17	135	48	44	153	16
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	108	4 592	781	3 810	1 122	2 706	1 412	916
Persons under 18 years	13	151	187	880	295	624	344	255
Related children under 18 years	13	137	187	876	295	624	344	255
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	71	107	604	189	458	282	152
Persons 65 years and over	25	36	101	458	141	283	304	50
Persons 75 years and over	8	36	32	205	65	100	200	23
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	—	39	23	45	68	33	22	36
Percent below poverty level	—	17.6	11.4	4.2	21.7	4.1	6.1	14.5
Householder worked in 1989	—	39	10	20	30	20	14	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	12	24	51	27	22	29
With related children under 5 years	—	—	7	14	37	19	—	9
Married-couple families	—	39	11	21	40	6	—	16
Householder worked in 1989	—	39	5	—	22	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	9
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	9
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	12	24	28	15	22	20
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	5	20	8	8	14	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	12	24	28	15	22	20
With related children under 5 years	—	—	7	14	28	7	—	—
Unrelated individuals	—	3 024	66	73	36	42	48	31
Nonfamily householder	—	1 077	40	43	36	17	35	—
65 years and over	—	—	5	13	7	11	19	—
Persons	—	3 100	139	191	251	156	145	126
Percent below poverty level	—	67.5	17.8	5.0	22.4	5.8	10.3	13.8
Persons under 18 years	—	14	39	49	108	74	75	42
Related children under 18 years	—	—	39	45	108	74	75	42
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	16	30	41	53	75	30
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	11	62	7	11	19	14
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	5	56	—	6	19	14
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	2 143	91	99	84	61	43	120
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	3 402	165	276	386	224	243	134
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	16	3 795	365	719	516	563	351	166

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Monroe County—Con.							
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13.01 (pt.)	Tract 13.02	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	738	1 942	1 974	1 944	2 520	2 484	2 358	124
Less than \$5,000	19	198	61	67	65	100	78	39
\$5,000 to \$9,999	39	240	90	111	150	155	127	15
\$10,000 to \$14,999	27	248	116	182	190	177	153	13
\$15,000 to \$24,999	31	335	385	365	459	430	440	36
\$25,000 to \$34,999	111	371	481	487	544	534	562	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	83	311	511	510	539	477	500	12
\$50,000 to \$74,999	190	193	245	167	451	345	371	9
\$75,000 to \$99,999	151	26	57	12	51	184	87	—
\$100,000 or more	87	20	28	43	71	82	40	—
Median (dollars)	53 807	23 438	31 211	29 449	31 711	31 841	31 830	11 538
Mean (dollars)	63 797	26 427	34 531	32 323	36 553	38 309	35 298	15 682
Families	615	1 201	1 592	1 473	2 061	1 928	1 880	23
Median income (dollars)	60 224	29 434	31 933	32 486	34 294	35 850	33 333	35 104
Males 15 years and over, with income	724	1 597	1 984	1 925	2 352	2 551	2 216	141
Median income (dollars)	37 368	17 188	21 330	20 617	22 648	21 507	23 476	5 129
Percent year-round full-time workers	61.2	51.8	60.8	60.8	60.9	57.2	58.4	6.4
Median income (dollars)	51 064	24 496	26 412	25 219	26 962	27 314	29 358	50 923
Females 15 years and over, with income	718	1 791	1 742	1 652	2 624	2 101	2 014	60
Median income (dollars)	11 750	9 021	10 840	10 633	10 433	10 258	11 293	13 409
Percent year-round full-time workers	34.3	32.4	41.5	38.1	41.2	33.8	37.5	38.3
Median income (dollars)	25 463	15 681	15 536	17 445	18 199	18 954	18 468	25 104
Per capita income (dollars)	23 882	11 537	12 446	12 229	12 843	14 222	13 550	9 526
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	738	1 942	1 974	1 944	2 520	2 484	2 358	124
With earnings	671	1 446	1 786	1 720	2 232	2 256	2 040	124
Mean earnings (dollars)	61 978	28 790	33 084	31 703	35 644	36 925	35 142	14 822
With Social Security income	167	538	390	460	519	559	511	24
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 728	6 672	7 375	7 233	7 952	7 388	7 951	3 398
With public assistance income	—	111	69	105	112	88	86	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	3 819	2 399	4 012	2 170	4 405	4 226	—
With retirement income	126	303	274	313	278	330	341	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	12 988	5 758	8 876	6 323	9 146	8 371	5 559	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	70 739	31 929	36 552	35 624	39 952	42 475	37 357	29 270
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	85 459	27 666	36 924	34 392	38 228	41 256	37 356	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	59 219	34 928	36 176	37 014	42 309	43 774	37 359	29 270
Married-couple families (dollars)	70 779	36 031	37 472	37 953	43 859	44 896	38 907	29 270
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	81 792	33 451	38 530	37 724	42 952	44 398	40 398	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	61 750	37 617	36 376	38 198	45 072	45 400	37 819	29 270
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	34 809	17 301	22 278	21 371	20 197	23 307	17 530	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 700	11 254	17 765	17 333	16 670	20 285	19 039	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 066	22 793	26 706	27 215	25 588	29 127	13 550	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	615	1 201	1 592	1 473	2 061	1 928	1 880	23
Householder worked in 1989	592	970	1 401	1 288	1 739	1 656	1 570	12
With related children under 18 years	275	548	843	794	1 254	1 013	881	—
With related children under 5 years	74	228	336	269	450	405	405	—
Married-couple families	566	938	1 429	1 290	1 708	1 731	1 702	23
Householder worked in 1989	549	780	1 254	1 150	1 470	1 498	1 412	12
With related children under 18 years	255	376	745	668	1 015	889	758	—
With related children under 5 years	69	156	313	218	402	362	370	—
Female householder, no husband present	41	187	105	93	311	158	131	—
Householder worked in 1989	35	131	101	69	227	119	111	—
With related children under 18 years	12	115	71	55	204	104	95	—
With related children under 5 years	5	48	17	19	38	32	35	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	154	937	542	596	641	744	609	158
Nonfamily householder	123	741	382	471	459	556	478	101
65 years and over	40	280	80	141	127	176	120	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 964	4 358	5 363	5 160	7 212	6 623	6 090	201
Persons under 18 years	459	899	1 454	1 386	2 180	1 702	1 586	—
Related children under 18 years	459	894	1 454	1 386	2 162	1 702	1 586	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	344	613	1 076	1 026	1 601	1 260	1 083	—
Persons 65 years and over	204	579	394	459	580	573	623	11
Persons 75 years and over	73	237	109	164	223	181	216	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	—	92	60	67	108	97	121	—
Percent below poverty level	—	7.7	3.8	4.5	5.2	5.0	6.4	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	38	38	39	62	38	96	—
With related children under 18 years	—	76	38	32	99	43	81	—
With related children under 5 years	—	29	17	24	43	—	44	—
Married-couple families	—	37	55	38	56	65	90	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	21	33	10	43	31	78	—
With related children under 18 years	—	21	33	12	47	28	55	—
With related children under 5 years	—	13	12	4	24	—	28	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	49	5	11	52	32	21	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	17	5	11	19	7	8	—
With related children under 18 years	—	49	5	11	52	15	16	—
With related children under 5 years	—	10	5	11	19	—	16	—
Unrelated individuals	24	291	110	94	146	164	72	111
Nonfamily householder	19	230	53	61	89	82	65	54
65 years and over	9	100	17	32	26	58	32	—
Persons	24	550	273	309	521	482	473	111
Percent below poverty level	1.2	12.6	5.1	6.0	7.2	7.3	7.8	55.2
Persons under 18 years	—	134	43	74	202	85	186	—
Related children under 18 years	—	129	43	74	184	85	186	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	98	29	30	128	85	120	—
Persons 65 years and over	9	131	36	58	48	81	75	—
Persons 75 years and over	—	80	17	21	7	39	28	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5	198	98	61	140	271	214	82
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	68	899	344	567	812	624	660	111
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	164	1 742	1 423	1 242	1 621	1 772	1 397	124

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County		Bloomington city, Monroe County	
		Total	Bloomington city	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	102 735	102 735	55 197	6 988	5 572
Native	100 386	100 386	53 259	6 605	5 218
Foreign born	2 349	2 349	1 938	383	354
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	189	189	164	56	29
Persons 5 years and over	97 105	97 105	53 007	6 804	5 545
Speak a language other than English	4 029	4 029	2 956	610	519
Do not speak English "very well"	1 133	1 133	896	235	222
In linguistically isolated households	293	293	268	126	33
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	43 234	43 234	31 660	6 485	5 469
Preprimary school	1 323	1 323	671	84	22
Public school	705	705	327	20	—
Elementary or high school	12 521	12 521	4 365	168	17
Public school	11 856	11 856	4 046	168	17
College	29 390	29 390	26 624	6 233	5 430
Public college	28 704	28 704	26 135	6 112	5 370
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	54 518	54 518	23 357	801	618
Less than 9th grade	2 956	2 956	1 193	—	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7 151	7 151	2 181	4	4
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	15 632	15 632	4 334	42	—
Some college, no degree	9 050	9 050	3 838	127	67
Associate degree	2 498	2 498	934	19	33
Bachelor's degree	8 440	8 440	5 191	262	228
Graduate or professional degree	8 791	8 791	5 686	347	286
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.5	81.5	85.6	99.5	99.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	31.6	31.6	46.6	76.0	83.2
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	684	684	385	136	5
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	97 105	97 105	53 007	6 804	5 545
Same house	38 099	38 099	12 976	456	498
Different house in United States	57 527	57 527	38 690	6 050	4 627
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	12 949	12 949	7 736	312	143
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	9 182	9 182	2 605	11	—
Different MSA/PMSA	26 081	26 081	21 959	4 904	3 694
Not in an MSA/PMSA	9 315	9 315	6 390	823	790
Abroad	1 479	1 479	1 341	298	420
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	48 967	48 967	24 631	1 785	1 327
Car, truck, or van	41 309	41 309	18 413	784	284
Drove alone	35 465	35 465	15 908	568	250
Carpooled	5 844	5 844	2 505	216	34
Public transportation	975	975	809	155	90
Other means	5 324	5 324	4 808	784	872
Worked at home	1 359	1 359	601	62	81
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.8	17.8	15.0	12.2	14.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	43 796	43 796	22 475	1 682	1 205
Central city	36 241	36 241	20 764	1 664	1 205
Outside central city	7 555	7 555	1 711	18	—
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	5 171	5 171	2 156	103	122
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	85 555	85 555	48 973	6 620	5 528
In labor force	52 882	52 882	26 872	2 124	1 448
Employed	49 961	49 961	25 085	1 865	1 400
Unemployed	2 813	2 813	1 708	259	48
Percent of civilian labor force	5.3	5.3	6.4	12.2	3.3
Females 16 years and over	44 817	44 817	26 052	3 467	3 163
Employed	23 961	23 961	12 631	929	739
Unemployed	1 373	1 373	805	115	21
With own children under 6 years	4 826	4 826	2 010	170	5
In labor force	3 217	3 217	1 239	68	5
With own children 6 to 17 years only	5 556	5 556	1 860	66	12
In labor force	4 412	4 412	1 411	61	12
Persons 16 to 19 years	11 233	11 233	8 863	3 303	3 081
Not enrolled in school	1 064	1 064	520	22	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	465	465	267	22	—
Not high school graduate	554	554	259	—	—
Employed	228	228	80	—	—
Unemployed	175	175	101	—	—
Not in labor force	151	151	78	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	69 004	69 004	41 241	6 025	5 063
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	46 157	46 157	24 330	2 947	2 479
50 to 52 weeks	26 727	26 727	10 659	284	123
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	76 139	76 139	44 757	6 607	5 514
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 983	1 983	847	38	59
With a mobility limitation	1 074	1 074	459	7	30
In labor force	259	259	96	7	—
With a self-care limitation	1 391	1 391	540	31	59
With a work disability	4 216	4 216	1 930	64	142
In labor force	1 765	1 765	857	29	27
Prevented from working	2 045	2 045	816	5	30
No work disability	71 923	71 923	42 827	6 543	5 372
In labor force	49 838	49 838	25 388	2 095	1 421
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	8 572	8 572	3 833	13	14
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 622	1 622	758	3	7
With a mobility limitation	1 283	1 283	590	3	7
With a self-care limitation	1 016	1 016	473	3	7

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County		Bloomington city, Monroe County	
		Total	Bloomington city	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over	49 961	49 961	25 085	1 865	1 400
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 759	5 759	2 968	139	49
Professional specialty occupations	10 072	10 072	6 624	445	376
Technicians and related support occupations	2 150	2 150	1 018	49	21
Sales occupations	5 894	5 894	3 356	302	212
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 417	7 417	3 521	395	211
Private household occupations	176	176	64	—	—
Protective service occupations	577	577	287	70	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	6 689	6 689	3 881	345	355
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	609	609	235	—	78
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4 635	4 635	1 103	11	38
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2 705	2 705	797	32	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 612	1 612	602	19	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 666	1 666	629	58	60
INCOME IN 1989					
Households	37 321	37 321	19 236	559	156
Less than \$5,000	3 056	3 056	2 234	96	54
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 132	4 132	2 964	101	43
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 134	4 134	2 642	85	15
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7 054	7 054	3 830	124	28
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6 408	6 408	2 614	86	14
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 047	6 047	2 279	32	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 108	4 108	1 514	31	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 319	1 319	579	1	—
\$100,000 or more	1 063	1 063	580	3	2
Median (dollars)	25 391	25 391	19 045	14 877	7 022
Mean (dollars)	32 197	32 197	28 602	18 794	10 753
Families	22 191	22 191	8 566	448	27
Median income (dollars)	33 270	33 270	31 158	14 865	8 110
Per capita income (dollars)	12 114	12 114	10 722	3 969	3 498
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households	37 321	37 321	19 236	559	156
With earnings	32 085	32 085	16 637	472	116
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 895	30 895	26 681	19 234	11 476
With Social Security income	7 411	7 411	3 279	20	14
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 080	8 080	8 490	7 918	6 694
With public assistance income	1 658	1 658	925	43	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 430	3 430	3 300	1 140	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars)	40 592	40 592	41 097	17 934	18 966
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 132	39 132	38 714	17 602	7 289
Married-couple families (dollars)	44 956	44 956	48 578	19 488	28 678
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 535	45 535	49 697	20 462	8 400
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 033	19 033	17 385	13 930	6 826
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 512	15 512	14 436	12 706	6 826
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All income levels in 1989					
Families	22 191	22 191	8 566	448	27
Householder worked in 1989	18 509	18 509	7 012	364	27
With related children under 18 years	11 007	11 007	4 032	274	17
With related children under 5 years	4 482	4 482	1 804	151	5
Married-couple families	18 240	18 240	6 475	330	15
Householder worked in 1989	15 472	15 472	5 428	283	15
With related children under 18 years	8 452	8 452	2 738	162	5
With related children under 5 years	3 583	3 583	1 298	91	5
Female householder, no husband present	3 100	3 100	1 730	97	12
Householder worked in 1989	2 328	2 328	1 287	66	12
With related children under 18 years	2 087	2 087	1 145	91	12
With related children under 5 years	751	751	469	54	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	24 175	24 175	18 282	121	134
Nonfamily householder	15 130	15 130	10 670	111	129
65 years and over	2 951	2 951	1 580	10	14
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	89 034	89 034	42 097	1 296	207
Persons under 18 years	18 600	18 600	6 562	381	22
Related children under 18 years	18 524	18 524	6 513	381	22
Related children 5 to 17 years	13 053	13 053	4 407	197	17
Persons 65 years and over	8 572	8 572	3 833	13	14
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families	1 957	1 957	1 185	167	17
Percent below poverty level	8.8	8.8	13.8	37.3	63.0
Householder worked in 1989	1 100	1 100	695	86	17
With related children under 18 years	1 316	1 316	782	105	17
With related children under 5 years	704	704	461	77	5
Married-couple families	916	916	481	125	5
Householder worked in 1989	546	546	303	81	5
With related children under 18 years	470	470	242	63	5
With related children under 5 years	251	251	152	40	5
Female householder, no husband present	874	874	583	36	12
Householder worked in 1989	430	430	308	5	12
With related children under 18 years	754	754	485	36	12
With related children under 5 years	407	407	290	31	—
Unrelated individuals	10 679	10 679	9 419	13	67
Nonfamily householder	4 756	4 756	3 980	13	62
65 years and over	514	514	185	—	—
Persons	16 352	16 352	12 682	489	110
Percent below poverty level	18.4	18.4	30.1	37.7	53.1
Persons under 18 years	2 445	2 445	1 367	182	22
Related children under 18 years	2 380	2 380	1 329	182	22
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 469	1 469	767	93	17
Persons 65 years and over	838	838	276	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	9 071	9 071	7 555	339	39
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	20 744	20 744	15 315	545	123

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County		Bloomington city, Monroe County	
		Total	Bloomington city	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	2 766	2 766	2 441	584	425
Native	2 639	2 639	2 314	518	418
Foreign born	127	127	127	66	7
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	10	10	10	-	-
Persons 5 years and over	2 638	2 638	2 347	562	425
Speak a language other than English	207	207	198	118	40
Do not speak English "very well"	85	85	85	42	33
In linguistically isolated households	10	10	10	-	-
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 724	1 724	1 605	511	425
Preprimary school	30	30	23	-	-
Public school	16	16	16	-	-
Elementary or high school	407	407	337	42	16
Public school	389	389	325	42	16
College	1 287	1 287	1 245	469	409
Public college	1 213	1 213	1 178	469	354
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	1 083	1 083	878	145	50
Less than 9th grade	-	-	-	-	-
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	105	105	84	9	-
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	174	174	152	-	-
Some college, no degree	295	295	220	18	21
Associate degree	75	75	57	9	-
Bachelor's degree	261	261	230	93	22
Graduate or professional degree	173	173	135	16	7
Percent high school graduate or higher	90.3	90.3	90.4	93.8	100.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	40.1	40.1	41.6	75.2	58.0
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	493	493	478	332	-
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	2 638	2 638	2 347	562	425
Same house	489	489	378	32	88
Different house in United States	2 057	2 057	1 877	445	330
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	505	505	457	67	-
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	35	35	23	-	-
Different MSA/PMSA	1 236	1 236	1 141	309	313
Not in an MSA/PMSA	281	281	256	69	17
Abroad	92	92	92	85	7
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	1 247	1 247	1 061	261	96
Car, truck, or van	829	829	643	61	8
Drove alone	660	660	503	43	8
Carpooled	169	169	140	18	-
Public transportation	124	124	124	88	-
Other means	256	256	256	112	72
Worked at home	38	38	38	-	16
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.7	13.7	13.4	11.4	8.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 148	1 148	978	253	96
Central city	1 004	1 004	884	253	96
Outside central city	144	144	94	-	-
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	99	99	83	8	-
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	2 290	2 290	2 069	520	425
In labor force	1 474	1 474	1 275	323	145
Employed	1 248	1 248	1 062	261	96
Unemployed	205	205	192	62	49
Percent of civilian labor force	14.1	14.1	15.3	19.2	33.8
Females 16 years and over	1 250	1 250	1 151	267	310
Employed	636	636	545	101	66
Unemployed	118	118	118	40	49
With own children under 6 years	115	115	93	8	-
In labor force	82	82	68	-	-
With own children 6 to 17 years only	99	99	81	15	-
In labor force	84	84	66	15	-
Persons 16 to 19 years	544	544	544	254	202
Not enrolled in school	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed or not in labor force	-	-	-	-	-
Not high school graduate	-	-	-	-	-
Employed	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force	-	-	-	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 881	1 881	1 674	475	283
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 006	1 006	845	222	68
50 to 52 weeks	587	587	463	51	29
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 205	2 205	1 998	511	425
With a mobility or self-care limitation	62	62	46	-	-
With a mobility limitation	26	26	23	-	-
In labor force	3	3	-	-	-
With a self-care limitation	59	59	46	-	-
With a work disability	116	116	113	29	33
In labor force	75	75	72	11	33
Prevented from working	41	41	41	18	-
No work disability	2 089	2 089	1 885	482	392
In labor force	1 378	1 378	1 182	312	112
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	56	56	50	9	-
With a mobility or self-care limitation	25	25	19	9	-
With a mobility limitation	19	19	19	9	-
With a self-care limitation	15	15	9	9	-

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County		Bloomington city, Monroe County	
		Total	Bloomington city	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	1 248	1 248	1 062	261	96
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	141	141	125	32	—
Professional specialty occupations.....	190	190	143	79	38
Technicians and related support occupations.....	78	78	69	31	—
Sales occupations.....	161	161	153	13	34
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	219	219	202	52	—
Private household occupations.....	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations.....	22	22	8	—	8
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	205	205	176	45	16
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	119	119	89	9	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	72	72	56	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	36	36	36	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	5	5	5	—	—
INCOME IN 1989					
Households.....	875	875	737	92	7
Less than \$5,000.....	167	167	154	24	7
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	99	99	93	9	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	99	99	73	9	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	221	221	203	34	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	111	111	86	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	76	76	61	16	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	77	77	53	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	19	19	8	—	—
\$100,000 or more.....	6	6	6	—	—
Median (dollars).....	18 194	18 194	17 205	18 088	5 000—
Mean (dollars).....	22 945	22 945	21 079	18 048	—
Families.....	371	371	303	47	—
Median income (dollars).....	22 978	22 978	19 911	22 656	—
Per capita income (dollars).....	8 435	8 435	7 581	4 351	2 664
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households.....	875	875	737	92	7
With earnings.....	810	810	678	84	—
Mean earnings (dollars).....	22 675	22 675	20 692	18 195	—
With Social Security income.....	88	88	73	8	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	5 825	5 825	6 050	2 000	—
With public assistance income.....	46	46	46	17	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	3 209	3 209	3 209	6 588	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars).....	29 660	29 660	24 965	23 320	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	22 254	22 254	18 395	18 951	—
Married-couple families (dollars).....	39 586	39 586	34 247	33 023	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	30 801	30 801	25 520	34 259	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	17 643	17 643	17 643	2 622	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	12 473	12 473	12 473	2 622	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels in 1989					
Families.....	371	371	303	47	—
Householder worked in 1989.....	354	354	286	39	—
With related children under 18 years.....	259	259	221	31	—
With related children under 5 years.....	118	118	96	16	—
Married-couple families.....	208	208	140	32	—
Householder worked in 1989.....	199	199	131	32	—
With related children under 18 years.....	133	133	95	16	—
With related children under 5 years.....	76	76	54	8	—
Female householder, no husband present.....	140	140	140	15	—
Householder worked in 1989.....	132	132	132	7	—
With related children under 18 years.....	113	113	113	15	—
With related children under 5 years.....	42	42	42	8	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	743	743	673	45	15
Nonfamily householder.....	504	504	434	45	7
65 years and over.....	41	41	35	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	1 916	1 916	1 617	201	15
Persons under 18 years.....	517	517	431	64	—
Related children under 18 years.....	493	493	407	64	—
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	365	365	313	42	—
Persons 65 years and over.....	56	56	50	9	—
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families.....	86	86	86	15	—
Percent below poverty level.....	23.2	23.2	28.4	31.9	—
Householder worked in 1989.....	69	69	69	7	—
With related children under 18 years.....	76	76	76	15	—
With related children under 5 years.....	54	54	54	8	—
Married-couple families.....	25	25	25	—	—
Householder worked in 1989.....	16	16	16	—	—
With related children under 18 years.....	25	25	25	—	—
With related children under 5 years.....	25	25	25	—	—
Female householder, no husband present.....	51	51	51	15	—
Householder worked in 1989.....	43	43	43	7	—
With related children under 18 years.....	51	51	51	15	—
With related children under 5 years.....	29	29	29	8	—
Unrelated individuals.....	367	367	354	18	7
Nonfamily householder.....	230	230	217	18	7
65 years and over.....	10	10	10	—	—
Persons.....	665	665	631	62	7
Percent below poverty level.....	34.7	34.7	39.0	30.8	46.7
Persons under 18 years.....	188	188	167	20	—
Related children under 18 years.....	164	164	143	20	—
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	107	107	86	9	—
Persons 65 years and over.....	19	19	19	9	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	412	412	399	53	7
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	730	730	693	71	7

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

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Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

(Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County		Bloomington city, Monroe County	
		Total	Bloomington city	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02
PLACE OF BIRTH					
All persons	2 721	2 721	2 395	953	416
Native	592	592	476	144	51
Foreign born	2 129	2 129	1 919	809	365
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH					
Linguistically isolated households	314	314	283	173	61
Persons 5 years and over	2 588	2 588	2 284	862	416
Speak a language other than English	2 000	2 000	1 831	774	364
Do not speak English "very well"	976	976	915	430	269
In linguistically isolated households	540	540	501	368	69
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL					
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 946	1 946	1 784	675	389
Preprimary school	59	59	39	39	-
Public school	41	41	21	21	-
Elementary or high school	179	179	109	89	-
Public school	179	179	109	89	-
College	1 708	1 708	1 636	547	389
Public college	1 686	1 686	1 614	536	389
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT					
Persons 25 years and over	1 435	1 435	1 253	573	228
Less than 9th grade	17	17	4	-	-
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	11	11	5	-	-
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	78	78	69	43	19
Some college, no degree	92	92	74	32	-
Associate degree	152	152	134	11	42
Bachelor's degree	282	282	222	99	65
Graduate or professional degree	803	803	745	388	102
Percent high school graduate or higher	98.0	98.0	99.3	100.0	100.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	75.6	75.6	77.2	85.0	73.2
FERTILITY					
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	334	334	270	520	19
RESIDENCE IN 1985					
Persons 5 years and over	2 588	2 588	2 284	862	416
Same house	262	262	223	66	22
Different house in United States	1 160	1 160	937	269	131
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	223	223	207	90	29
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	12	12	12	12	-
Different MSA/PMSA	782	782	620	139	83
Not in an MSA/PMSA	143	143	98	28	19
Abroad	1 166	1 166	1 124	527	263
JOURNEY TO WORK					
Workers 16 years and over	1 005	1 005	835	276	64
Car, truck, or van	686	686	529	138	29
Drove alone	522	522	410	89	29
Carpooled	164	164	119	49	-
Public transportation	53	53	40	29	-
Other means	243	243	243	100	35
Worked at home	23	23	23	9	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.7	15.7	15.0	14.9	7.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	889	889	761	258	64
Central city	844	844	737	258	64
Outside central city	45	45	24	-	-
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	116	116	74	18	-
LABOR FORCE STATUS					
Persons 16 years and over	2 408	2 408	2 172	766	416
In labor force	1 087	1 087	917	293	80
Employed	1 037	1 037	867	276	80
Unemployed	50	50	50	17	-
Percent of civilian labor force	4.6	4.6	5.5	5.8	-
Females 16 years and over	1 302	1 302	1 163	404	260
Employed	419	419	338	86	20
Unemployed	30	30	30	10	-
With own children under 6 years	147	147	123	83	-
In labor force	26	26	26	5	-
With own children 6 to 17 years only	75	75	43	26	-
In labor force	52	52	20	15	-
Persons 16 to 19 years	280	280	252	110	79
Not enrolled in school	8	8	-	-	-
Unemployed or not in labor force	-	-	-	-	-
Not high school graduate	-	-	-	-	-
Employed	-	-	-	-	-
Unemployed	-	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force	-	-	-	-	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989					
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 552	1 552	1 369	442	226
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	771	771	614	156	114
50 to 52 weeks	290	290	204	23	5
DISABILITY					
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 365	2 365	2 134	766	416
With a mobility or self-care limitation	57	57	48	8	18
With a mobility limitation	40	40	31	8	18
In labor force	5	5	5	-	-
With a self-care limitation	43	43	43	8	18
With a work disability	57	57	48	-	23
In labor force	11	11	11	-	-
Prevented from working	34	34	25	-	18
No work disability	2 308	2 308	2 086	766	393
In labor force	1 042	1 042	877	293	80
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	43	43	38	-	-
With a mobility or self-care limitation	-	-	-	-	-
With a mobility limitation	-	-	-	-	-
With a self-care limitation	-	-	-	-	-

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County		Bloomington city, Monroe County	
		Total	Bloomington city	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02
OCCUPATION					
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	1 037	1 037	867	276	80
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	101	101	63	20	—
Professional specialty occupations.....	498	498	434	150	37
Technicians and related support occupations.....	96	96	96	33	22
Sales occupations.....	56	56	43	20	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	123	123	114	31	—
Private household occupations.....	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations.....	—	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	115	115	83	22	14
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	20	20	6	—	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	21	21	21	—	—
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	7	7	7	—	7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	—	—	—	—	—
INCOME IN 1989					
Households.....	934	934	849	298	84
Less than \$5,000.....	373	373	338	100	51
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	91	91	91	47	16
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	100	100	100	66	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	133	133	124	59	12
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	74	74	68	12	5
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	66	66	60	14	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	34	34	29	—	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more.....	63	63	39	—	—
Median (dollars).....	10 087	10 087	9 630	10 079	5 000—
Mean (dollars).....	34 821	34 821	31 769	10 572	6 849
Families.....	446	446	402	249	14
Median income (dollars).....	11 976	11 976	11 089	9 185	13 750
Per capita income (dollars).....	13 219	13 219	12 297	3 513	4 373
INCOME TYPE IN 1989					
Households.....	934	934	849	298	84
With earnings.....	718	718	642	235	46
Mean earnings (dollars).....	43 321	43 321	40 104	10 714	12 054
With Social Security income.....	18	18	5	—	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	4 889	4 889	16 042	7	—
With public assistance income.....	16	16	7	7	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	2 722	2 722	50	50	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE					
Families (dollars).....	29 923	29 923	20 086	10 563	12 925
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	38 199	38 199	13 194	10 839	—
Married-couple families (dollars).....	33 430	33 430	21 967	10 745	12 925
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	43 145	43 145	13 823	10 411	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	9 047	9 047	7 954	8 580	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	10 352	10 352	10 352	13 833	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989					
All Income Levels In 1989					
Families.....	446	446	402	249	14
Householder worked in 1989.....	369	369	325	179	14
With related children under 18 years.....	179	179	149	120	—
With related children under 5 years.....	129	129	111	94	—
Married-couple families.....	381	381	346	217	14
Householder worked in 1989.....	309	309	274	152	14
With related children under 18 years.....	152	152	122	105	—
With related children under 5 years.....	114	114	96	79	—
Female householder, no husband present.....	58	58	49	25	—
Householder worked in 1989.....	53	53	44	20	—
With related children under 18 years.....	27	27	27	15	—
With related children under 5 years.....	15	15	15	15	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	839	839	787	83	70
Nonfamily householder.....	488	488	447	49	70
65 years and over.....	—	—	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	2 172	2 172	1 846	770	99
Persons under 18 years.....	335	335	233	187	—
Related children under 18 years.....	325	325	223	187	—
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	192	192	112	96	—
Persons 65 years and over.....	43	43	38	—	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level					
Families.....	155	155	155	122	7
Percent below poverty level.....	34.8	34.8	38.6	49.0	50.0
Householder worked in 1989.....	92	92	92	66	7
With related children under 18 years.....	89	89	89	77	—
With related children under 5 years.....	70	70	70	70	—
Married-couple families.....	128	128	128	107	7
Householder worked in 1989.....	70	70	70	56	7
With related children under 18 years.....	72	72	72	72	—
With related children under 5 years.....	65	65	65	65	—
Female householder, no husband present.....	27	27	27	15	—
Householder worked in 1989.....	22	22	22	10	—
With related children under 18 years.....	17	17	17	5	—
With related children under 5 years.....	5	5	5	5	—
Unrelated individuals.....	572	572	537	51	44
Nonfamily householder.....	294	294	259	25	44
65 years and over.....	—	—	—	—	—
Persons.....	1 022	1 022	975	424	59
Percent below poverty level.....	47.1	47.1	52.8	55.1	59.6
Persons under 18 years.....	146	146	134	124	—
Related children under 18 years.....	146	146	134	124	—
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	76	76	64	54	—
Persons 65 years and over.....	—	—	—	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:					
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	773	773	735	288	59
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	1 150	1 150	1 103	492	70

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County	
		Total	Bloomington city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	1 198	1 198	955
Native	907	907	685
Foreign born	291	291	270
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	17	17	17
Persons 5 years and over	1 106	1 106	905
Speak a language other than English	520	520	458
Do not speak English "very well"	118	118	111
In linguistically isolated households	36	36	36
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	809	809	709
Preprimary school	45	45	21
Public school	22	22	14
Elementary or high school	119	119	78
Public school	119	119	78
College	645	645	610
Public college	548	548	519
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	538	538	437
Less than 9th grade	7	7	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	11	11	11
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	26	26	20
Some college, no degree	97	97	64
Associate degree	101	101	78
Bachelor's degree	138	138	127
Graduate or professional degree	158	158	137
Percent high school graduate or higher	96.7	96.7	97.5
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	55.0	55.0	60.4
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	440	440	331
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	1 106	1 106	905
Same house	170	170	121
Different house in United States	772	772	632
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	138	138	108
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	97	97	49
Different MSA/PMSA	483	483	433
Not in an MSA/PMSA	54	54	42
Abroad	164	164	152
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	514	514	407
Car, truck, or van	299	299	201
Drove alone	236	236	149
Carpooled	63	63	52
Public transportation	40	40	40
Other means	169	169	160
Worked at home	6	6	6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	13.5	13.5	12.8
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	498	498	402
Central city	454	454	375
Outside central city	44	44	27
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	16	16	5
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	986	986	835
In labor force	589	589	475
Employed	525	525	418
Unemployed	64	64	57
Percent of civilian labor force	10.9	10.9	12.0
Females 16 years and over	437	437	372
Employed	178	178	142
Unemployed	53	53	46
With own children under 6 years	57	57	43
In labor force	21	21	14
With own children 6 to 17 years only	35	35	18
In labor force	26	26	9
Persons 16 to 19 years	182	182	153
Not enrolled in school	20	20	12
Unemployed or not in labor force	12	12	12
Not high school graduate	—	—	—
Employed	—	—	—
Unemployed	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	812	812	688
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	414	414	318
50 to 52 weeks	205	205	153
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	961	961	826
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—
In labor force	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—
With a work disability	11	11	—
In labor force	11	11	—
Prevented from working	—	—	—
No work disability	950	950	826
In labor force	578	578	475
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	25	25	9
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—

Table 29. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County	
		Total	Bloomington city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over.....	525	525	418
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations.....	56	56	50
Professional specialty occupations.....	186	186	126
Technicians and related support occupations.....	40	40	35
Sales occupations.....	59	59	43
Administrative support occupations, including clerical.....	76	76	64
Private household occupations.....	7	7	7
Protective service occupations.....	7	7	7
Service occupations, except protective and household.....	66	66	66
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations.....	10	10	10
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations.....	10	10	10
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors.....	8	8	—
Transportation and material moving occupations.....	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers.....	—	—	—
INCOME IN 1989			
Households.....	351	351	291
Less than \$5,000.....	89	89	82
\$5,000 to \$9,999.....	74	74	68
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	51	51	42
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	31	31	31
\$25,000 to \$34,999.....	71	71	33
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	29	29	29
\$50,000 to \$74,999.....	6	6	6
\$75,000 to \$99,999.....	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more.....	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	11 563	11 563	9 462
Mean (dollars).....	16 674	16 674	15 566
Families.....	142	142	95
Median income (dollars).....	23 750	23 750	13 250
Per capita income (dollars).....	6 551	6 551	6 446
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households.....	351	351	291
With earnings.....	311	311	258
Mean earnings (dollars).....	17 260	17 260	16 548
With Social Security income.....	16	16	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars).....	6 363	6 363	—
With public assistance income.....	11	11	11
Mean public assistance income (dollars).....	1 600	1 600	1 600
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars).....	24 353	24 353	23 252
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	26 280	26 280	27 005
Married-couple families (dollars).....	25 701	25 701	25 369
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	29 382	29 382	32 216
Female householder, no husband present (dollars).....	11 000	11 000	11 000
With own children under 18 years (dollars).....	11 000	11 000	11 000
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families.....	142	142	95
Householder worked in 1989.....	124	124	86
With related children under 18 years.....	89	89	57
With related children under 5 years.....	59	59	41
Married-couple families.....	119	119	81
Householder worked in 1989.....	101	101	72
With related children under 18 years.....	66	66	43
With related children under 5 years.....	45	45	27
Female householder, no husband present.....	14	14	14
Householder worked in 1989.....	14	14	14
With related children under 18 years.....	14	14	14
With related children under 5 years.....	14	14	14
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined.....	431	431	387
Nonfamily householder.....	209	209	196
65 years and over.....	7	7	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined.....	952	952	709
Persons under 18 years.....	236	236	129
Related children under 18 years.....	227	227	120
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	135	135	70
Persons 65 years and over.....	25	25	9
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families.....	41	41	32
Percent below poverty level.....	28.9	28.9	33.7
Householder worked in 1989.....	32	32	23
With related children under 18 years.....	21	21	12
With related children under 5 years.....	21	21	12
Married-couple families.....	41	41	32
Householder worked in 1989.....	32	32	23
With related children under 18 years.....	21	21	12
With related children under 5 years.....	21	21	12
Female householder, no husband present.....	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989.....	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years.....	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years.....	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals.....	232	232	225
Nonfamily householder.....	106	106	99
65 years and over.....	7	7	—
Persons.....	338	338	289
Percent below poverty level.....	35.5	35.5	40.8
Persons under 18 years.....	61	61	28
Related children under 18 years.....	52	52	19
Related children 5 to 17 years.....	22	22	6
Persons 65 years and over.....	16	16	9
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level.....	163	163	156
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level.....	412	412	349

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County	
		Total	Bloomington city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	101 903	101 903	54 585
Native	99 735	99 735	52 818
Foreign born	2 168	2 168	1 767
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	172	172	147
Persons 5 years and over	96 352	96 352	52 432
Speak a language other than English	3 703	3 703	2 680
Do not speak English "very well"	1 058	1 058	828
In linguistically isolated households	257	257	232
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	42 725	42 725	31 245
Preprimary school	1 291	1 291	663
Public school	689	689	319
Elementary or high school	12 420	12 420	4 305
Public school	11 755	11 755	3 986
College	29 014	29 014	26 277
Public college	28 382	28 382	25 842
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	54 116	54 116	23 033
Less than 9th grade	2 949	2 949	1 193
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7 140	7 140	2 170
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	15 606	15 606	4 314
Some college, no degree	8 963	8 963	3 784
Associate degree	2 439	2 439	898
Bachelor's degree	8 342	8 342	5 093
Graduate or professional degree	8 677	8 677	5 581
Percent high school graduate or higher	81.4	81.4	85.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	31.4	31.4	46.3
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	685	685	385
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	96 352	96 352	52 432
Same house	37 975	37 975	12 901
Different house in United States	57 021	57 021	38 301
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	12 851	12 851	7 668
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	9 085	9 085	2 556
Different MSA/PMSA	25 792	25 792	21 703
Not in an MSA/PMSA	9 293	9 293	6 374
Abroad	1 356	1 356	1 230
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	48 589	48 589	24 337
Car, truck, or van	41 087	41 087	18 266
Drove alone	35 301	35 301	15 808
Carpooled	5 786	5 786	2 458
Public transportation	945	945	779
Other means	5 204	5 204	4 697
Worked at home	1 353	1 353	595
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.9	17.9	15.0
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	43 434	43 434	22 186
Central city	35 923	35 923	20 502
Outside central city	7 511	7 511	1 684
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	5 155	5 155	2 151
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	84 913	84 913	48 459
In labor force	52 463	52 463	26 544
Employed	49 572	49 572	24 780
Unemployed	2 783	2 783	1 685
Percent of civilian labor force	5.3	5.3	6.4
Females 16 years and over	44 571	44 571	25 859
Employed	23 858	23 858	12 552
Unemployed	1 354	1 354	793
With own children under 6 years	4 798	4 798	1 996
In labor force	3 210	3 210	1 239
With own children 6 to 17 years only	5 521	5 521	1 842
In labor force	4 386	4 386	1 402
Persons 16 to 19 years	11 137	11 137	8 796
Not enrolled in school	1 044	1 044	508
Unemployed or not in labor force	453	453	255
Not high school graduate	554	554	259
Employed	228	228	80
Unemployed	175	175	101
Not in labor force	151	151	78
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	68 487	68 487	40 825
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	45 855	45 855	24 107
50 to 52 weeks	26 562	26 562	10 546
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	75 522	75 522	44 252
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 983	1 983	847
With a mobility limitation	1 074	1 074	459
In labor force	259	259	96
With a self-care limitation	1 391	1 391	540
With a work disability	4 205	4 205	1 930
In labor force	1 754	1 754	857
Prevented from working	2 045	2 045	816
No work disability	71 317	71 317	42 322
In labor force	49 430	49 430	25 060
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	8 547	8 547	3 824
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 622	1 622	758
With a mobility limitation	1 283	1 283	590
With a self-care limitation	1 016	1 016	473

Table 31. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County	
		Total	Bloomington city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	49 572	49 572	24 780
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	5 712	5 712	2 927
Professional specialty occupations	9 928	9 928	6 523
Technicians and related support occupations	2 123	2 123	996
Sales occupations	5 861	5 861	3 339
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	7 363	7 363	3 473
Private household occupations	169	169	57
Protective service occupations	570	570	280
Service occupations, except protective and household	6 637	6 637	3 829
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	609	609	235
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	4 625	4 625	1 093
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2 697	2 697	797
Transportation and material moving occupations	1 612	1 612	602
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	1 666	1 666	629
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	37 076	37 076	19 045
Less than \$5,000	3 002	3 002	2 187
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 096	4 096	2 928
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 107	4 107	2 624
\$15,000 to \$24,999	7 023	7 023	3 799
\$25,000 to \$34,999	6 337	6 337	2 581
\$35,000 to \$49,999	6 027	6 027	2 259
\$50,000 to \$74,999	4 102	4 102	1 508
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 319	1 319	579
\$100,000 or more	1 063	1 063	580
Median (dollars)	25 430	25 430	19 061
Mean (dollars)	32 282	32 282	28 706
Families	22 077	22 077	8 499
Median income (dollars)	33 354	33 354	31 253
Per capita income (dollars)	12 154	12 154	10 758
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	37 076	37 076	19 045
With earnings	31 880	31 880	16 479
Mean earnings (dollars)	30 960	30 960	26 742
With Social Security income	7 395	7 395	3 279
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 084	8 084	8 490
With public assistance income	1 647	1 647	914
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 442	3 442	3 320
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	40 673	40 673	41 233
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 195	39 195	38 764
Married-couple families (dollars)	45 073	45 073	48 836
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 643	45 643	49 892
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 033	19 033	17 385
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 512	15 512	14 436
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels in 1989			
Families	21 948	21 957	8 438
Householder worked in 1989	18 291	18 330	6 899
With related children under 18 years	10 913	10 910	3 995
With related children under 5 years	4 454	4 438	1 800
Married-couple families	18 049	18 074	6 359
Householder worked in 1989	15 272	15 334	5 300
With related children under 18 years	8 348	8 361	2 672
With related children under 5 years	3 552	3 575	1 289
Female householder, no husband present	3 113	3 090	1 735
Householder worked in 1989	2 368	2 345	1 319
With related children under 18 years	2 114	2 091	1 167
With related children under 5 years	756	717	474
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	24 172	24 166	18 302
Nonfamily householder	15 018	15 012	10 556
65 years and over	2 902	2 913	1 553
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	88 632	88 635	41 900
Persons under 18 years	18 443	18 443	6 508
Related children under 18 years	18 366	18 366	6 449
Related children 5 to 17 years	12 958	12 958	4 356
Persons 65 years and over	8 498	8 455	3 784
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	1 931	1 918	1 170
Percent below poverty level	8.7	8.7	13.8
Householder worked in 1989	1 074	1 052	680
With related children under 18 years	1 350	1 328	827
With related children under 5 years	733	711	501
Married-couple families	906	908	480
Householder worked in 1989	516	509	282
With related children under 18 years	484	477	265
With related children under 5 years	279	272	189
Female householder, no husband present	884	869	593
Householder worked in 1989	460	445	338
With related children under 18 years	776	761	507
With related children under 5 years	410	395	293
Unrelated individuals	10 743	10 756	9 541
Nonfamily householder	4 732	4 745	4 003
65 years and over	503	503	195
Persons	16 389	16 389	12 788
Percent below poverty level	18.5	18.5	30.5
Persons under 18 years	2 450	2 450	1 381
Related children under 18 years	2 384	2 384	1 333
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 480	1 480	761
Persons 65 years and over	807	807	266
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	9 248	9 251	7 761
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	20 644	20 645	15 314

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Monroe County						
		Total	Bloomington city	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9.02	Tract 10
All housing units	41 948	41 948	22 025	2 072	2 581	2 920	985	2 377	2 845	2 683
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	1 190	1 190	496	275	13	—	28	99	33	149
1985 to 1988	3 689	3 689	1 891	44	136	114	45	337	193	655
1980 to 1984	4 111	4 111	1 970	106	118	148	76	411	474	439
1970 to 1979	10 602	10 602	4 921	449	823	755	238	494	818	850
1960 to 1969	9 635	9 635	5 256	496	1 198	639	259	620	1 037	454
1950 to 1959	4 992	4 992	2 536	213	168	310	164	254	215	82
1940 to 1949	2 073	2 073	1 387	186	25	206	59	89	34	31
1939 or earlier	5 656	5 656	3 568	303	100	748	116	73	41	23
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	1 102	1 102	983	27	—	74	—	46	43	30
1 bedroom	6 811	6 811	5 172	515	118	599	51	348	549	262
2 bedrooms	14 854	14 854	8 315	1 015	921	1 525	238	785	1 043	530
3 bedrooms	13 913	13 913	4 834	413	1 348	608	452	853	686	783
4 bedrooms	4 183	4 183	2 073	83	167	71	210	265	424	816
5 or more bedrooms	1 085	1 085	648	19	27	43	34	80	100	262
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	667	667	375	—	—	—	14	—	25	397
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	815	815	626	—	—	18	3	—	150	144
Vacant condominium housing units	532	532	37	—	—	—	—	—	5	3
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	41 643	41 643	21 895	2 054	2 572	2 906	977	2 331	2 832	2 683
Source of water, public system or private company	39 820	39 820	21 976	2 060	2 517	2 892	857	2 336	2 845	2 670
Sewage disposal, public sewer	29 152	29 152	21 693	1 844	2 058	2 449	123	1 927	2 669	2 433
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	289	289	54	—	9	10	—	—	6	—
Owner-occupied housing units	104	104	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	51	51	45	—	9	10	—	—	6	—
Occupied housing units	39 351	39 351	20 983	1 844	2 514	2 737	961	2 233	2 786	2 548
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	19 564	19 564	12 483	1 086	1 963	1 843	338	1 013	1 529	1 684
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2 735	2 735	168	41	61	35	187	120	—	43
Electricity	12 681	12 681	7 557	629	404	757	212	973	1 220	788
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 650	1 650	230	69	25	54	66	54	27	33
All other fuels	2 652	2 652	519	19	61	48	158	63	10	—
No fuel used	69	69	26	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	3 351	3 351	2 414	297	101	446	10	101	147	71
1	14 061	14 061	9 439	946	959	1 218	241	951	984	719
2	14 591	14 591	6 397	472	1 043	776	433	788	1 180	1 273
3 or more	7 348	7 348	2 733	129	411	297	277	393	475	485
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.4	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	21 555	21 555	7 173	731	1 493	1 103	811	1 086	1 057	1 920
1989 to March 1990	2 382	2 382	880	93	148	153	65	157	156	355
1985 to 1988	5 983	5 983	1 903	171	408	292	159	270	274	707
1980 to 1984	3 251	3 251	1 099	120	179	252	129	91	150	292
1970 to 1979	5 006	5 006	1 584	89	398	184	234	318	300	432
1969 or earlier	4 933	4 933	1 707	258	360	222	224	250	177	134
Renter-occupied housing units	17 796	17 796	13 810	1 113	1 021	1 634	150	1 147	1 729	628
1989 to March 1990	9 758	9 758	8 080	545	435	848	92	600	845	359
1985 to 1988	5 748	5 748	4 408	405	388	549	33	345	627	238
1980 to 1984	1 464	1 464	828	94	121	113	—	168	174	31
1970 to 1979	673	673	400	64	69	101	18	29	83	—
1969 or earlier	153	153	94	5	8	23	7	5	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	1 375	1 375	776	166	70	240	34	66	9	—
Householder 65 years and over	6 157	6 157	2 851	409	450	438	149	442	393	410
Owner-occupied housing units	4 652	4 652	1 891	287	345	292	136	247	161	384
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	69	69	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	100	100	41	6	—	10	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	1 286	1 286	719	124	37	165	10	90	80	28
Complete plumbing facilities	39 196	39 196	20 933	1 844	2 505	2 727	961	2 233	2 780	2 548
1.00 or less persons per room	38 355	38 355	20 358	1 802	2 463	2 634	961	2 222	2 753	2 533
1.01 or more persons per room	841	841	575	42	42	93	—	11	27	15
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	155	155	50	—	9	10	—	—	6	—
1.00 or less persons per room	132	132	41	—	9	10	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	23	23	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	41 783	41 783	47 609	24 344	36 217	24 994	49 310	51 657	64 555	59 956
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 004	19 004	17 288	16 891	21 289	14 657	22 125	34 574	20 324	27 431
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	7 640	7 640	6 026	409	264	729	57	384	526	187
Owner-occupied housing units	1 258	1 258	389	41	114	81	19	68	30	35
Renter-occupied housing units	6 382	6 382	5 637	368	150	648	38	316	496	152

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Monroe County—Con.			Bloomington city, Monroe County					
	Tract 11	Tract 13.01	Tract 16	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 4 (pt.)
All housing units.....	3 527	2 118	2 094	1 665	1 003	261	2 174	1 091	1 676
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	133	87	93	—	—	—	4	—	263
1985 to 1988.....	505	266	429	25	—	—	30	—	32
1980 to 1984.....	455	206	299	—	—	—	72	6	83
1970 to 1979.....	605	570	424	330	216	—	202	34	356
1960 to 1969.....	755	443	215	209	426	18	311	189	394
1950 to 1959.....	673	204	140	74	259	96	288	378	159
1940 to 1949.....	123	63	107	217	11	130	232	210	143
1939 or earlier.....	278	279	387	810	91	17	1 035	274	246
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	40	17	73	193	131	169	195	—	27
1 bedroom.....	716	81	793	890	320	83	595	47	434
2 bedrooms.....	1 573	842	762	351	497	—	790	255	818
3 bedrooms.....	1 028	1 060	268	148	49	9	376	436	320
4 bedrooms.....	170	95	130	56	3	—	186	236	58
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	23	68	27	3	—	32	117	19
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	25	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	168	—	185	—	27	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	3 527	2 055	2 086	1 650	1 003	261	2 161	1 091	1 658
Source of water, public system or private company.....	3 462	1 401	2 094	1 665	1 003	261	2 174	1 091	1 670
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	2 591	580	2 059	1 660	1 003	261	2 154	1 091	1 616
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	17	81	—	30	—	—	—	5	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	17	9	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	3 363	1 985	2 010	1 572	926	255	2 083	1 074	1 478
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	2 055	467	860	1 043	106	73	1 457	928	838
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	86	428	27	13	7	9	19	6	22
Electricity.....	977	502	1 088	489	535	80	525	140	545
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	139	199	8	16	8	7	32	—	59
All other fuels.....	98	389	17	11	267	73	50	—	14
No fuel used.....	8	—	10	—	3	13	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	502	67	174	364	176	122	297	70	275
1.....	1 152	463	888	833	535	116	1 114	391	784
2.....	1 162	964	464	217	190	17	475	417	341
3 or more.....	547	491	484	158	25	—	197	196	78
Vehicles per household.....	1.6	2.0	1.8	1.2	1.1	.6	1.3	1.8	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 632	1 712	156	112	1	5	666	778	535
1989 to March 1990.....	204	163	16	23	—	5	79	51	81
1985 to 1988.....	414	448	43	3	—	—	130	195	139
1980 to 1984.....	179	288	14	6	—	—	75	105	85
1970 to 1979.....	261	505	36	35	—	—	120	133	62
1969 or earlier.....	574	308	47	45	1	—	262	294	168
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 731	273	1 854	1 460	925	250	1 417	296	943
1989 to March 1990.....	1 036	71	1 410	854	528	142	844	162	488
1985 to 1988.....	450	112	391	495	343	79	491	72	330
1980 to 1984.....	153	55	35	84	38	13	60	44	77
1970 to 1979.....	82	35	18	21	13	—	—	18	43
1969 or earlier.....	10	—	—	6	3	16	22	—	5
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	286	50	55	60	7	—	50	6	143
Householder 65 years and over.....	564	361	39	77	12	16	296	332	338
Owner-occupied housing units.....	359	330	39	39	1	—	257	285	229
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
No telephone in unit.....	42	2	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
No vehicle available.....	205	64	8	50	3	8	101	37	108
Complete plumbing facilities.....	3 346	1 976	2 010	1 546	926	255	2 083	1 069	1 478
1.00 or less persons per room.....	3 292	1 939	1 919	1 527	739	235	2 040	1 061	1 436
1.01 or more persons per room.....	54	37	91	19	187	20	43	8	42
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	17	9	—	26	—	—	—	5	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	17	9	—	17	—	—	—	5	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	30 852	33 211	45 535	37 906	19 900	20 100	27 762	65 034	24 125
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	16 787	22 714	14 496	12 045	16 051	10 271	16 316	20 327	16 707
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	812	138	1 182	678	356	138	771	161	344
Owner-occupied housing units.....	173	107	8	5	—	—	77	36	21
Renter-occupied housing units.....	639	31	1 174	673	356	138	694	125	323

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, Monroe County—Con.							
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 060	2 376	5	1 610	1 233	2 434	1 930	1 489
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	54	—	—	33	55
1985 to 1988.....	52	114	—	290	48	149	341	386
1980 to 1984.....	32	125	—	161	77	407	356	352
1970 to 1979.....	475	614	5	309	318	701	755	191
1960 to 1969.....	447	539	—	564	382	970	397	224
1950 to 1959.....	54	210	—	176	323	191	48	151
1940 to 1949.....	—	193	—	37	54	16	—	47
1939 or earlier.....	—	581	—	19	31	—	—	83
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	—	66	—	46	3	43	30	26
1 bedroom.....	91	503	—	253	150	477	248	318
2 bedrooms.....	539	1 214	5	553	505	908	346	803
3 bedrooms.....	406	506	—	524	369	565	524	319
4 bedrooms.....	24	56	—	183	176	364	589	23
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	31	—	51	30	77	193	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	67	25	267	8
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	18	—	—	27	135	84	150
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	11	5	3	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 051	2 362	5	1 564	1 233	2 427	1 930	1 489
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 060	2 354	5	1 610	1 233	2 434	1 930	1 468
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 016	2 305	—	1 567	1 205	2 402	1 930	1 474
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 032	2 228	5	1 559	1 183	2 375	1 841	1 425
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	852	1 492	—	834	854	1 151	1 222	798
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	16	5	10	15	—	—	19
Electricity.....	180	694	—	646	298	1 202	609	564
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	8	—	19	16	12	10	35
All other fuels.....	—	18	—	50	—	10	—	9
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	40	381	—	30	84	147	54	219
1.....	585	1 000	5	693	557	847	586	544
2.....	370	638	—	596	391	968	872	460
3 or more.....	37	209	—	240	151	413	329	202
Vehicles per household.....	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	296	807	5	669	539	872	1 334	381
1989 to March 1990.....	66	130	—	69	19	100	174	67
1985 to 1988.....	58	238	—	166	143	226	459	103
1980 to 1984.....	44	190	5	65	63	144	247	42
1970 to 1979.....	82	112	—	195	142	251	369	57
1969 or earlier.....	46	137	—	174	172	151	85	112
Renter-occupied housing units.....	736	1 421	—	890	644	1 503	507	1 044
1989 to March 1990.....	346	740	—	568	332	780	318	653
1985 to 1988.....	294	483	—	260	198	493	166	313
1980 to 1984.....	55	91	—	47	57	154	23	50
1970 to 1979.....	33	84	—	10	51	76	—	28
1969 or earlier.....	8	23	—	5	6	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	37	144	—	49	12	9	—	204
Householder 65 years and over.....	127	339	—	159	338	360	275	140
Owner-occupied housing units.....	55	193	—	145	200	138	257	50
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	19
No vehicle available.....	16	148	—	19	48	80	17	76
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 023	2 218	5	1 559	1 183	2 375	1 841	1 425
1.00 or less persons per room.....	992	2 150	5	1 548	1 180	2 348	1 826	1 415
1.01 or more persons per room.....	31	68	—	11	3	27	15	10
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	9	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	23 911	23 486	52 000	53 001	77 125	63 739	57 353	31 719
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	19 755	14 638	—	30 389	20 051	18 720	23 370	17 029
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	163	620	—	327	178	500	169	484
Owner-occupied housing units.....	42	54	—	34	18	24	17	53
Renter-occupied housing units.....	121	566	—	293	160	476	152	431

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, Monroe County—Con.		Remainder of Monroe County					
	Tract 13.01 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)
All housing units.....	32	1 986	396	1 521	544	980	767	411
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	—	87	12	13	—	28	45	33
1985 to 1988.....	—	424	12	84	—	45	47	44
1980 to 1984.....	—	299	23	86	23	76	250	67
1970 to 1979.....	—	415	93	348	141	233	185	117
1960 to 1969.....	13	173	102	751	100	259	56	67
1950 to 1959.....	19	110	54	114	100	164	78	24
1940 to 1949.....	—	97	43	25	13	59	52	18
1939 or earlier.....	—	381	57	100	167	116	54	41
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	—	54	—	—	8	—	—	—
1 bedroom.....	—	763	81	27	96	51	95	72
2 bedrooms.....	7	724	197	382	311	233	232	135
3 bedrooms.....	25	258	93	942	102	452	329	121
4 bedrooms.....	—	119	25	143	15	210	82	60
5 or more bedrooms.....	—	68	—	27	12	34	29	23
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	8	—	—	—	14	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	185	—	—	—	3	—	15
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	32	1 978	396	1 521	544	972	767	405
Source of water, public system or private company.....	32	1 986	390	1 457	538	852	726	411
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	32	1 977	228	1 042	144	123	360	267
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Occupied housing units.....	32	1 915	366	1 482	509	956	674	411
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	32	803	248	1 111	351	338	179	378
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	27	19	61	19	182	110	—
Electricity.....	—	1 050	84	224	63	212	327	18
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	—	8	10	25	46	66	35	15
All other fuels.....	—	17	5	61	30	158	13	—
No fuel used.....	—	10	—	—	—	—	10	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	—	155	22	61	65	10	71	—
1.....	—	849	162	374	218	236	258	137
2.....	18	427	131	673	138	433	192	212
3 or more.....	14	484	51	374	88	277	153	62
Vehicles per household.....	2.9	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.7	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	27	146	196	1 197	296	806	417	185
1989 to March 1990.....	—	16	12	82	23	65	88	56
1985 to 1988.....	—	43	32	350	54	159	104	48
1980 to 1984.....	14	14	35	135	62	124	26	6
1970 to 1979.....	—	26	27	316	72	234	123	49
1969 or earlier.....	13	47	90	314	85	224	76	26
Renter-occupied housing units.....	5	1 769	170	285	213	150	257	226
1989 to March 1990.....	—	1 325	57	89	108	92	32	65
1985 to 1988.....	—	391	75	94	66	33	85	134
1980 to 1984.....	—	35	17	66	22	—	121	20
1970 to 1979.....	5	18	21	36	17	18	19	7
1969 or earlier.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	—	55	23	33	96	34	17	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	13	29	71	323	99	149	283	33
Owner-occupied housing units.....	13	29	58	290	99	136	102	23
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	—	8	16	21	17	10	71	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	32	1 915	366	1 482	509	956	674	405
1.00 or less persons per room.....	32	1 824	366	1 471	484	956	674	405
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	91	—	11	25	—	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	28 746	47 077	24 943	39 261	29 106	49 293	49 499	68 399
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	22 448	14 518	17 913	25 250	14 785	22 125	49 065	30 991
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	—	1 137	65	101	109	57	57	26
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	8	20	72	27	19	34	6
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	1 129	45	29	82	38	23	20

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Monroe County—Con.							
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13.01 (pt.)	Tract 13.02	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)
All housing units.....	753	2 038	1 997	2 086	2 573	2 839	2 910	108
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	116	78	95	87	83	35	63	6
1985 to 1988.....	314	119	231	266	146	251	234	5
1980 to 1984.....	83	103	203	206	243	236	542	—
1970 to 1979.....	95	414	655	570	977	916	928	9
1960 to 1969.....	57	531	399	430	501	619	465	42
1950 to 1959.....	34	522	146	185	307	385	313	30
1940 to 1949.....	31	76	70	63	42	97	87	10
1939 or earlier.....	23	195	198	279	274	300	278	6
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	—	14	32	17	—	29	—	19
1 bedroom.....	14	398	74	81	212	158	250	30
2 bedrooms.....	184	770	604	835	415	932	1 271	38
3 bedrooms.....	259	709	1 096	1 035	1 480	1 336	1 115	10
4 bedrooms.....	227	147	168	95	406	290	231	11
5 or more bedrooms.....	69	—	23	23	60	94	43	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	130	17	—	—	—	—	131	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	60	18	—	—	—	—	93	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	495	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	753	2 038	1 956	2 023	2 559	2 820	2 886	108
Source of water, public system or private company.....	740	1 994	1 556	1 369	2 428	2 560	2 715	108
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	503	1 117	98	548	2 046	66	835	82
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	17	51	81	14	42	24	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	17	24	9	14	26	9	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	707	1 938	1 931	1 953	2 545	2 446	2 355	95
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	462	1 257	56	435	1 155	437	617	57
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	43	67	546	428	139	597	356	—
Electricity.....	179	413	667	502	983	535	879	38
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	23	104	238	199	84	334	241	—
All other fuels.....	—	89	424	389	184	528	252	—
No fuel used.....	—	8	—	—	—	15	10	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	17	283	83	67	72	65	102	19
1.....	133	608	378	463	701	407	508	39
2.....	401	702	854	946	1 053	1 127	1 127	37
3 or more.....	156	345	616	477	719	679	618	—
Vehicles per household.....	2.1	1.7	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	586	1 251	1 680	1 685	2 024	2 132	1 917	10
1989 to March 1990.....	181	137	205	163	206	118	166	—
1985 to 1988.....	248	311	448	448	646	669	563	—
1980 to 1984.....	45	137	332	274	356	363	257	—
1970 to 1979.....	63	204	320	505	475	542	482	10
1969 or earlier.....	49	462	375	295	341	440	449	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	121	687	251	268	521	314	438	85
1989 to March 1990.....	41	383	119	71	213	120	203	85
1985 to 1988.....	72	137	91	112	201	132	108	—
1980 to 1984.....	8	103	25	55	54	56	89	—
1970 to 1979.....	—	54	11	30	45	6	9	—
1969 or earlier.....	—	10	5	—	8	—	29	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	—	82	52	50	87	50	75	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	135	424	252	348	413	372	394	10
Owner-occupied housing units.....	127	309	232	317	321	367	370	10
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	17	18	—	—	20	9	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	23	—	2	7	20	7	—
No vehicle available.....	11	129	63	64	52	42	71	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	707	1 921	1 907	1 944	2 531	2 420	2 346	95
1.00 or less persons per room.....	707	1 877	1 859	1 907	2 520	2 378	2 298	95
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	44	48	37	11	42	48	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	17	24	9	14	26	9	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	17	24	9	—	26	9	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	65 883	30 588	34 779	33 282	40 679	39 267	35 447	23 019
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	44 448	16 419	27 839	22 719	18 881	28 427	30 652	14 051
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	18	328	105	138	199	178	188	45
Owner-occupied housing units.....	18	120	81	107	88	163	114	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	208	24	31	111	15	74	45

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Monroe County						
		Total	Bloomington city	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 6	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9.02	Tract 10
Specified owner-occupied housing units	15 695	15 695	5 812	449	1 147	694	648	923	925	1 705
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	10 373	10 373	3 551	186	778	372	460	634	728	1 304
Less than \$300	573	573	187	28	96	32	40	44	29	20
\$300 to \$399	1 104	1 104	323	45	99	152	51	56	31	14
\$400 to \$499	1 623	1 623	477	64	119	93	44	97	32	67
\$500 to \$599	1 741	1 741	457	20	106	38	72	86	95	142
\$600 to \$799	2 539	2 539	863	19	202	38	134	164	224	262
\$800 to \$999	1 369	1 369	556	10	98	19	73	62	161	312
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 055	1 055	492	—	47	—	39	80	112	365
\$1,500 to \$1,999	257	257	128	—	—	—	—	36	21	100
\$2,000 or more	112	112	68	—	11	—	7	9	23	22
Median (dollars)	609	609	661	423	575	402	624	623	769	879
Not mortgaged	5 322	5 322	2 261	263	369	322	188	289	197	401
Less than \$100	196	196	68	10	—	21	6	10	7	15
\$100 to \$199	2 784	2 784	1 013	193	244	247	75	125	44	70
\$200 to \$299	1 806	1 806	830	48	104	39	87	136	93	145
\$300 to \$399	—	423	272	12	21	—	20	18	44	134
\$400 to \$499	65	65	43	—	—	6	—	—	9	22
\$500 or more	48	48	35	—	—	9	—	—	—	15
Median (dollars)	192	192	205	169	187	156	213	205	242	280
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	3 055	3 055	1 128	194	231	281	140	178	45	136
Less than 20 percent	1 097	1 097	400	105	43	108	51	63	15	9
20 to 24 percent	401	401	178	23	29	42	6	23	—	17
25 to 29 percent	339	339	105	24	48	24	—	32	—	6
30 to 34 percent	205	205	77	5	32	16	20	8	—	16
35 percent or more	956	956	329	37	69	91	57	37	22	88
Not computed	57	57	39	—	10	—	6	15	8	—
Median	25.0	25.0	24.1	19.2	29.0	23.9	32.5	24.0	50.0+	45.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 201	4 201	1 294	128	328	218	139	177	131	321
Less than 20 percent	2 299	2 299	806	100	183	153	70	117	78	95
20 to 24 percent	703	703	129	6	78	30	36	15	6	32
25 to 29 percent	575	575	153	12	38	10	28	15	7	59
30 to 34 percent	274	274	80	10	10	18	—	7	6	51
35 percent or more	343	343	119	—	19	—	5	23	34	84
Not computed	7	7	7	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Median	18.3	18.3	14.4	12.9	14.6	11.4	19.9	14.0	12.4	27.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3 643	3 643	1 241	97	269	153	131	257	252	268
Less than 20 percent	2 563	2 563	855	84	226	124	73	186	110	131
20 to 24 percent	594	594	150	6	24	11	53	44	45	42
25 to 29 percent	350	350	159	—	19	8	5	8	69	65
30 to 34 percent	105	105	67	7	—	10	—	19	28	20
35 percent or more	31	31	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.0	16.0	15.8	10.0	13.0	12.8	18.5	16.5	21.8	20.4
\$50,000 or more	4 796	4 796	2 149	30	319	42	238	311	497	980
Less than 20 percent	4 025	4 025	1 796	30	283	42	229	232	427	727
20 to 24 percent	492	492	221	—	25	—	9	38	63	135
25 to 29 percent	209	209	104	—	11	—	—	41	7	79
30 to 34 percent	54	54	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	29
35 percent or more	10	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Not computed	6	6	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.8	11.8	10.2	10.0	11.7	10.0	12.6	10.0	11.7	14.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	17 471	17 471	13 795	1 113	1 015	1 634	142	1 124	1 721	619
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	229	229	132	38	9	63	6	—	19	—
\$100 to \$199	1 100	1 100	838	197	48	191	—	—	88	—
\$200 to \$299	2 681	2 681	2 196	243	105	262	32	57	130	9
\$300 to \$399	4 443	4 443	3 527	293	533	345	27	17	366	145
\$400 to \$499	4 091	4 091	3 453	163	203	440	18	415	615	162
\$500 to \$599	1 812	1 812	1 414	77	56	220	14	183	221	78
\$600 to \$749	1 438	1 438	1 095	44	30	30	32	222	186	81
\$750 to \$999	705	705	534	6	19	—	—	98	30	88
\$1,000 or more	485	485	374	—	—	26	—	101	61	11
No cash rent	487	487	232	52	12	57	13	31	5	45
Median (dollars)	401	401	403	318	374	372	399	538	444	462
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	6 265	6 265	5 416	412	142	706	32	271	559	145
Less than 20 percent	171	171	103	24	—	36	—	—	13	—
20 to 24 percent	156	156	95	56	9	17	—	—	19	—
25 to 29 percent	260	260	227	41	7	66	—	9	25	—
30 to 34 percent	235	235	206	40	—	59	—	—	6	—
35 percent or more	4 932	4 932	4 379	199	126	504	19	250	449	130
Not computed	511	511	406	52	—	24	13	12	47	15
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	38.2	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	5 156	5 156	4 140	321	385	518	59	313	375	155
Less than 20 percent	449	449	325	60	29	65	11	8	17	—
20 to 24 percent	634	634	491	56	83	58	23	—	33	—
25 to 29 percent	814	814	666	61	116	88	—	15	40	28
30 to 34 percent	801	801	624	23	86	93	6	55	81	36
35 percent or more	2 302	2 302	1 970	110	68	198	19	217	204	67
Not computed	156	156	64	11	3	16	—	18	—	24
Median	33.8	33.8	34.5	28.2	28.4	32.2	24.0	45.3	36.4	35.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 978	3 978	2 895	255	334	306	20	235	513	152
Less than 20 percent	1 892	1 892	1 295	136	206	156	16	68	211	53
20 to 24 percent	946	946	760	38	117	70	4	26	152	48
25 to 29 percent	453	453	357	42	6	24	—	88	50	25
30 to 34 percent	280	280	198	26	—	30	—	11	41	17
35 percent or more	302	302	241	7	5	9	—	42	59	9
Not computed	105	105	44	6	—	17	—	—	—	—
Median	20.2	20.2	20.9	19.4	18.4	19.4	18.1	26.3	21.5	22.4
\$35,000 or more	2 072	2 072	1 344	125	154	104	31	305	274	167
Less than 20 percent	1 790	1 790	1 218	112	126	104	31	247	241	144
20 to 24 percent	145	145	63	7	19	—	—	18	28	8
25 to 29 percent	27	27	16	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
30 to 34 percent	15	15	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	28	28	35	6	9	—	—	16	5	15
Not computed	67	67	35	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
Median	13.6	13.6	13.6	12.0	14.4	13.1	11.8	15.0	14.0	15.5

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Monroe County—Con.			Bloomington city, Monroe County					
	Tract 11	Tract 13.01	Tract 16	Tract 1	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02	Tract 3.01	Tract 3.02	Tract 4 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 143	744	116	91	—	5	610	746	312
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	604	454	36	53	—	5	263	365	129
Less than \$300.....	70	13	—	—	—	—	20	6	16
\$300 to \$399.....	101	45	7	25	—	—	6	16	36
\$400 to \$499.....	115	149	8	4	—	—	46	45	44
\$500 to \$599.....	115	56	14	5	—	—	52	45	7
\$600 to \$799.....	106	164	7	10	—	5	84	140	19
\$800 to \$999.....	61	27	—	—	—	—	48	38	7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	36	—	—	9	—	—	7	46	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	—
Median (dollars).....	512	526	521	469	—	725	609	689	418
Not mortgaged.....	539	290	80	38	—	—	347	381	183
Less than \$100.....	33	4	8	—	—	—	12	5	5
\$100 to \$199.....	430	184	40	11	—	—	233	93	144
\$200 to \$299.....	52	84	32	18	—	—	86	230	27
\$300 to \$399.....	17	18	—	9	—	—	16	47	7
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
\$500 or more.....	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	168	180	183	222	—	—	173	242	165
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	334	155	30	23	—	—	257	88	133
Less than 20 percent.....	131	64	16	18	—	—	86	15	75
20 to 24 percent.....	48	24	14	5	—	—	52	9	23
25 to 29 percent.....	43	11	—	—	—	—	33	10	19
30 to 34 percent.....	20	11	—	—	—	—	13	5	—
35 percent or more.....	92	43	—	—	—	—	61	45	16
Not computed.....	—	2	—	—	—	—	12	4	—
Median.....	23.8	22.6	19.4	17.5	—	—	23.5	38.0	18.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	313	229	50	16	—	5	177	166	108
Less than 20 percent.....	215	143	35	12	—	—	100	102	89
20 to 24 percent.....	43	45	7	—	—	—	23	17	—
25 to 29 percent.....	30	3	8	—	—	—	37	20	12
30 to 34 percent.....	17	11	—	—	—	—	12	5	7
35 percent or more.....	8	27	—	4	—	5	5	22	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.5	16.9	10.0	16.7	—	45.0	13.5	16.0	12.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	285	269	22	9	—	—	85	156	60
Less than 20 percent.....	252	201	22	9	—	—	41	115	47
20 to 24 percent.....	11	60	—	—	—	—	35	21	6
25 to 29 percent.....	22	8	—	—	—	—	9	20	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	11.6	15.4	10.0	10.0	—	—	20.2	14.5	11.3
\$50,000 or more.....	211	91	14	43	—	—	91	336	11
Less than 20 percent.....	181	91	14	43	—	—	81	300	11
20 to 24 percent.....	17	—	—	—	—	—	10	25	—
25 to 29 percent.....	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Median.....	12.2	11.2	10.0	10.0	—	—	11.7	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 722	234	1 854	1 460	925	250	1 402	296	943
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	59	—	—	7	—	—	—	3	27
\$100 to \$199.....	272	10	12	85	11	—	89	—	184
\$200 to \$299.....	218	37	194	245	368	192	351	15	193
\$300 to \$399.....	287	78	531	626	422	49	276	45	249
\$400 to \$499.....	384	62	245	305	118	5	379	98	148
\$500 to \$599.....	223	13	206	40	—	—	125	28	58
\$600 to \$749.....	195	13	273	68	—	4	33	37	26
\$750 to \$999.....	30	—	192	45	—	—	99	41	6
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	190	25	—	—	29	20	—
No cash rent.....	54	21	11	14	6	—	21	9	52
Median (dollars).....	399	383	478	349	315	271	389	455	314
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	706	2	888	710	367	169	640	74	346
Less than 20 percent.....	36	—	—	7	—	—	13	3	13
20 to 24 percent.....	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50
25 to 29 percent.....	67	—	—	31	—	—	14	—	40
30 to 34 percent.....	77	—	21	6	18	—	8	—	40
35 percent or more.....	448	2	857	612	276	97	565	71	157
Not computed.....	43	—	10	54	73	72	40	—	45
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	36.1
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	478	106	558	507	284	37	425	104	297
Less than 20 percent.....	56	27	8	29	38	16	60	—	60
20 to 24 percent.....	44	9	20	64	85	13	66	8	48
25 to 29 percent.....	61	—	53	57	83	8	58	20	56
30 to 34 percent.....	50	43	67	114	44	—	73	—	23
35 percent or more.....	246	27	410	243	34	—	164	76	99
Not computed.....	21	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	11
Median.....	35.9	32.0	50.0+	34.5	26.1	21.0	31.8	46.2	28.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	380	107	306	196	192	40	263	84	186
Less than 20 percent.....	161	53	119	115	129	35	122	9	97
20 to 24 percent.....	78	13	49	18	57	5	83	24	38
25 to 29 percent.....	51	7	44	6	3	—	25	29	36
30 to 34 percent.....	71	13	12	11	—	—	13	7	9
35 percent or more.....	13	—	71	46	—	—	16	12	—
Not computed.....	6	21	11	—	—	—	4	3	6
Median.....	21.7	16.2	22.9	18.8	17.0	14.5	20.5	26.3	19.5
\$35,000 or more.....	158	19	102	47	82	4	74	34	114
Less than 20 percent.....	149	19	67	42	79	4	74	22	101
20 to 24 percent.....	9	—	18	—	—	—	—	—	7
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	7	5	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Median.....	15.6	10.0	13.8	14.6	10.3	10.0	11.7	10.6	11.9

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, Monroe County—Con.							
	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.01	Tract 9.02 (pt.)	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	127	469	5	608	490	752	1 186	278
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	75	267	5	449	270	567	919	148
Less than \$300	10	32	—	39	—	9	20	35
\$300 to \$399	—	111	—	56	18	23	9	16
\$400 to \$499	23	67	—	81	66	22	46	25
\$500 to \$599	16	22	—	63	30	85	88	30
\$600 to \$799	15	16	5	92	69	188	195	18
\$800 to \$999	—	19	—	42	16	131	239	16
\$1,000 to \$1,499	11	—	—	47	37	74	253	8
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	20	23	21	53	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	9	11	14	16	—
Median (dollars)	528	388	775	543	621	764	874	489
Not mortgaged	52	202	—	159	220	185	267	130
Less than \$100	—	7	—	—	—	7	15	9
\$100 to \$199	40	147	—	64	61	32	20	111
\$200 to \$299	12	39	—	84	99	93	100	10
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	11	26	44	112	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	17	9	11	—
\$500 or more	—	9	—	—	17	—	9	—
Median (dollars)	182	163	—	213	237	248	299	163
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	37	214	—	106	44	39	77	74
Less than 20 percent	—	79	—	32	9	15	9	40
20 to 24 percent	7	30	—	16	—	—	10	12
25 to 29 percent	—	24	—	19	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	15	8	—	8	6	—	9	13
35 percent or more	15	73	—	16	29	16	49	9
Not computed	—	—	—	15	—	8	—	—
Median	33.8	24.7	—	24.2	42.0	50.0+	47.5	18.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	41	136	—	107	81	114	213	69
Less than 20 percent	35	91	—	85	53	78	55	60
20 to 24 percent	6	10	—	15	17	—	25	9
25 to 29 percent	—	10	—	7	11	7	41	—
30 to 34 percent	—	18	—	—	—	—	38	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	29	54	—
Not computed	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0	12.7	—	13.4	16.3	10.6	28.2	12.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	28	94	—	195	105	194	207	86
Less than 20 percent	28	77	—	143	105	76	115	77
20 to 24 percent	—	7	—	25	—	32	24	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	8	—	69	44	9
30 to 34 percent	—	10	—	19	—	17	14	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.3	12.3	—	16.4	11.1	23.3	19.0	12.3
\$50,000 or more	21	25	5	200	260	405	689	49
Less than 20 percent	17	25	5	151	233	361	514	41
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	8	20	37	113	8
25 to 29 percent	4	—	—	41	7	7	45	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.9	10.0	17.5	10.0	10.0	11.0	14.3	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	736	1 421	—	890	644	1 503	507	1 044
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	9	63	—	—	—	12	—	11
\$100 to \$199	48	179	—	—	4	75	—	151
\$200 to \$299	105	213	—	53	18	119	9	130
\$300 to \$399	421	268	—	10	74	358	131	118
\$400 to \$499	107	421	—	415	269	538	162	252
\$500 to \$599	33	182	—	183	135	165	78	181
\$600 to \$749	6	30	—	185	83	150	57	154
\$750 to \$999	7	—	—	12	34	30	38	30
\$1,000 or more	—	26	—	15	7	51	11	—
No cash rent	—	39	—	17	20	5	21	17
Median (dollars)	361	385	—	494	474	435	449	453
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	115	617	—	249	191	525	139	431
Less than 20 percent	—	36	—	—	—	13	—	18
20 to 24 percent	9	17	—	—	—	19	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	66	—	9	—	25	—	34
30 to 34 percent	—	54	—	—	—	6	—	53
35 percent or more	99	430	—	228	167	421	124	320
Not computed	—	14	—	12	24	41	15	6
Median	50.0+	50.0+	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	297	458	—	263	177	340	140	273
Less than 20 percent	29	47	—	8	—	6	—	24
20 to 24 percent	83	34	—	—	22	25	—	23
25 to 29 percent	95	88	—	15	32	40	28	33
30 to 34 percent	45	83	—	55	21	65	36	7
35 percent or more	45	198	—	174	98	204	67	169
Not computed	—	8	—	11	4	—	9	17
Median	26.9	33.4	—	42.9	38.2	37.8	35.5	38.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	249	257	—	188	177	405	135	217
Less than 20 percent	172	132	—	57	47	151	53	57
20 to 24 percent	77	60	—	26	72	143	48	55
25 to 29 percent	—	24	—	88	17	31	25	29
30 to 34 percent	—	15	—	—	28	31	9	63
35 percent or more	—	9	—	17	13	49	—	13
Not computed	—	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.6	19.1	—	25.6	22.9	21.8	21.5	24.7
\$35,000 or more	75	89	—	190	99	233	93	123
Less than 20 percent	68	89	—	184	96	200	87	114
20 to 24 percent	7	—	—	—	—	28	—	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	3	5	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Median	13.7	12.7	—	13.9	14.2	14.3	15.5	16.7

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington city, Monroe County—Con.		Remainder of Monroe County					
	Tract 13.01 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6 (pt.)	Tract 7 (pt.)	Tract 8 (pt.)	Tract 9.02 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	27	106	137	1 020	225	643	315	173
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage.....		36	57	703	105	455	185	161
Less than \$300.....	—	—	12	86	—	40	5	20
\$300 to \$399.....	—	7	9	99	41	51	—	8
\$400 to \$499.....	—	8	20	96	26	44	16	10
\$500 to \$599.....	—	14	13	90	16	72	23	10
\$600 to \$799.....	—	7	—	187	22	129	72	36
\$800 to \$999.....	—	—	3	98	—	73	20	30
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	—	36	—	39	33	38
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	—
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	11	—	7	—	9
Median (dollars).....	—	521	442	582	472	621	707	788
Not mortgaged.....	27	70	80	317	120	188	130	12
Less than \$100.....	—	8	5	—	14	6	10	—
\$100 to \$199.....	27	30	49	204	100	75	61	12
\$200 to \$299.....	—	32	21	92	—	87	52	—
\$300 to \$399.....	—	—	5	21	—	20	7	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	152	193	179	188	147	213	195	150
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	6	30	61	194	67	140	72	6
Less than 20 percent.....	6	16	30	43	29	51	31	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	14	—	22	12	6	7	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	5	48	—	—	13	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	5	17	8	20	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	21	54	18	57	21	6
Not computed.....	—	—	—	10	—	6	—	—
Median.....	17.5	19.4	25.5	27.8	21.9	32.5	23.6	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	21	40	20	287	82	139	70	17
Less than 20 percent.....	21	25	11	148	62	70	32	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	7	6	72	20	36	—	6
25 to 29 percent.....	—	8	—	38	—	28	8	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	3	10	—	7	7	6
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	19	—	5	23	5
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	11.4	13.8	18.3	10.0	19.9	26.9	32.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	—	22	37	241	59	131	62	58
Less than 20 percent.....	—	22	37	198	47	73	43	34
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	24	4	53	19	13
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	19	8	5	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	12.8	13.8	18.5	16.8	11.9
\$50,000 or more.....	—	14	19	298	17	233	111	92
Less than 20 percent.....	—	14	19	266	17	224	81	66
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	25	—	9	30	26
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0	10.0	10.0	11.8	10.0	12.4	15.4	14.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	5	1 769	170	279	213	142	234	218
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	—	—	11	—	—	6	—	7
\$100 to \$199.....	—	12	13	—	12	—	—	13
\$200 to \$299.....	—	185	50	—	49	32	4	11
\$300 to \$399.....	5	475	44	112	77	27	7	8
\$400 to \$499.....	—	236	15	96	19	18	—	77
\$500 to \$599.....	—	206	19	23	38	14	—	56
\$600 to \$749.....	—	262	18	24	—	32	37	36
\$750 to \$999.....	—	192	—	12	—	—	86	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	190	—	—	—	—	86	10
No cash rent.....	—	11	—	12	18	13	14	—
Median (dollars).....	388	490	337	438	341	399	930	493
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	—	843	66	27	89	32	22	34
Less than 20 percent.....	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	21	—	—	5	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	812	42	27	74	19	22	28
Not computed.....	—	10	7	—	10	13	—	6
Median.....	—	50.0+	48.3	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	—	538	24	88	60	59	50	35
Less than 20 percent.....	—	8	—	—	18	11	—	11
20 to 24 percent.....	—	20	8	—	24	23	—	8
25 to 29 percent.....	—	53	5	21	—	6	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	58	—	41	10	—	—	16
35 percent or more.....	—	399	11	23	19	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	3	8	7	—	—
Median.....	—	50.0+	29.0	32.6	21.7	24.0	50.0+	24.1
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	5	301	69	85	49	20	47	108
Less than 20 percent.....	—	119	39	34	24	16	11	60
20 to 24 percent.....	5	49	—	40	10	4	—	19
25 to 29 percent.....	—	44	6	6	—	—	—	10
30 to 34 percent.....	—	12	17	—	15	—	11	10
35 percent or more.....	—	66	7	5	—	—	25	10
Not computed.....	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	22.5	22.7	19.3	21.1	20.2	18.1	50.0+	19.5
\$35,000 or more.....	—	87	11	79	15	31	115	41
Less than 20 percent.....	—	58	11	58	15	31	63	41
20 to 24 percent.....	—	12	—	12	—	—	18	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	10	—	—	—	—	11	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	16	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	9	—	—	7	—
Median.....	—	14.0	13.9	15.0	15.3	11.8	18.4	11.8

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Monroe County—Con.							
	Tract 10 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12	Tract 13.01 (pt.)	Tract 13.02	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	519	865	960	717	1 780	1 283	1 236	10
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage.....	385	456	708	454	1 368	871	914	—
Less than \$300.....	—	35	37	13	44	23	71	—
\$300 to \$399.....	5	85	101	45	141	103	93	—
\$400 to \$499.....	21	90	126	149	265	122	161	—
\$500 to \$599.....	54	85	211	56	273	146	235	—
\$600 to \$799.....	67	88	162	164	356	217	176	—
\$800 to \$999.....	73	45	32	27	212	129	71	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	112	28	39	—	61	93	84	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	47	—	—	—	16	27	23	—
\$2,000 or more.....	6	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Median (dollars).....	904	516	539	526	586	623	564	—
Not mortgaged.....	134	409	252	263	412	412	322	10
Less than \$100.....	—	24	13	4	—	44	8	—
\$100 to \$199.....	50	319	140	157	226	154	214	10
\$200 to \$299.....	45	42	94	84	159	200	100	—
\$300 to \$399.....	22	17	—	18	27	14	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	11	—	5	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	6	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	234	170	184	184	193	203	176	125
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000.....	59	260	193	149	232	219	275	—
Less than 20 percent.....	—	91	68	58	89	89	118	—
20 to 24 percent.....	7	36	34	24	16	23	36	—
25 to 29 percent.....	6	43	15	11	32	33	28	—
30 to 34 percent.....	7	7	19	11	8	19	7	—
35 percent or more.....	39	83	57	43	87	55	86	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	44.3	25.3	24.2	23.2	26.7	24.5	22.7	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	108	244	288	208	643	407	384	10
Less than 20 percent.....	40	155	127	122	332	204	180	10
20 to 24 percent.....	7	34	80	45	95	60	113	—
25 to 29 percent.....	18	30	33	3	131	73	60	—
30 to 34 percent.....	13	17	14	11	37	55	21	—
35 percent or more.....	30	8	34	27	48	15	10	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	26.9	16.6	21.1	18.0	19.6	19.9	20.5	10.0-
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	61	199	289	269	447	279	270	—
Less than 20 percent.....	16	175	246	201	277	173	188	—
20 to 24 percent.....	18	11	35	60	85	56	66	—
25 to 29 percent.....	21	13	8	8	66	27	16	—
30 to 34 percent.....	6	—	—	—	13	15	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	24.0	11.3	16.0	15.4	18.1	16.8	17.1	—
\$50,000 or more.....	291	162	190	91	402	378	307	—
Less than 20 percent.....	213	140	177	91	402	311	222	—
20 to 24 percent.....	22	9	6	—	33	50	61	—
25 to 29 percent.....	34	13	7	—	17	17	10	—
30 to 34 percent.....	22	—	—	—	6	—	14	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.3	12.2	11.3	11.2	12.8	14.3	13.4	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	112	678	190	229	510	235	381	85
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100.....	—	48	—	—	19	—	6	—
\$100 to \$199.....	—	121	13	10	65	15	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	—	88	23	37	100	56	26	9
\$300 to \$399.....	14	169	89	73	107	38	95	56
\$400 to \$499.....	—	132	15	62	72	70	53	9
\$500 to \$599.....	—	42	13	13	59	56	62	—
\$600 to \$749.....	24	41	4	13	31	—	72	11
\$750 to \$999.....	50	—	5	—	10	—	8	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
No cash rent.....	24	37	28	21	47	—	41	—
Median (dollars).....	780	342	375	383	320	409	461	360
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000.....	6	275	24	2	169	11	47	45
Less than 20 percent.....	—	18	—	—	39	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	35	—	—	20	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	24	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	6	128	24	2	84	11	41	45
Not computed.....	—	37	—	—	26	—	6	—
Median.....	50.0+	37.2	50.0+	50.0+	43.8	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	15	205	49	106	160	63	82	20
Less than 20 percent.....	—	32	—	27	13	6	6	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	21	26	9	18	—	6	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	28	5	—	47	27	15	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	43	5	43	—	4	—	9
35 percent or more.....	—	77	7	27	57	26	31	11
Not computed.....	15	4	6	—	25	—	24	—
Median.....	—	32.3	24.1	32.0	28.9	29.7	35.6	40.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	17	163	80	102	94	93	151	5
Less than 20 percent.....	—	104	56	53	54	64	82	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	23	5	8	11	18	58	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	22	4	7	21	11	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	8	8	—	13	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	6	15	21	8	—	11	—
Median.....	40.6	18.4	15.9	15.2	15.8	17.6	18.8	37.5
\$35,000 or more.....	74	35	37	19	87	68	101	15
Less than 20 percent.....	57	35	21	19	66	68	78	9
20 to 24 percent.....	8	—	9	—	21	—	8	6
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	9	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.6	10.0-	14.0	10.0-	13.6	12.3	13.6	10.0-

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County		Bloomington city, Monroe County	
		Total	Bloomington city	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02
Occupied housing units	37 394	37 394	19 299	527	171
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	938	938	347	—	—
1985 to 1988	3 319	3 319	1 670	—	—
1980 to 1984	3 509	3 509	1 752	—	—
1970 to 1979	9 525	9 525	4 323	104	—
1960 to 1969	8 760	8 760	4 674	224	9
1950 to 1959	4 440	4 440	2 210	153	67
1940 to 1949	1 842	1 842	1 186	11	83
1939 or earlier	5 061	5 061	3 137	35	12
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	720	720	680	71	86
1 bedroom	5 580	5 580	4 265	126	76
2 bedrooms	13 111	13 111	7 381	275	—
3 bedrooms	13 052	13 052	4 441	49	9
4 bedrooms	3 958	3 958	1 934	3	—
5 or more bedrooms	973	973	598	3	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	37 202	37 202	19 181	527	171
Source of water, public system or private company	35 474	35 474	19 263	527	171
Sewage disposal, public sewer	25 517	25 517	19 002	527	171
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	155	155	50	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	104	104	5	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	51	51	45	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	18 718	18 718	11 730	45	50
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2 677	2 677	151	7	—
Electricity	11 758	11 758	6 763	257	40
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 617	1 617	207	8	—
All other fuels	2 555	2 555	422	207	68
No fuel used	69	69	26	3	13
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	2 960	2 960	2 080	90	74
1	13 036	13 036	8 480	304	80
2	14 185	14 185	6 092	117	17
3 or more	7 213	7 213	2 647	16	—
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.1	.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	21 215	21 215	6 941	1	5
1989 to March 1990	2 324	2 324	862	—	5
1985 to 1988	5 876	5 876	1 822	—	—
1980 to 1984	3 199	3 199	1 060	—	—
1970 to 1979	4 940	4 940	1 534	—	—
1969 or earlier	4 876	4 876	1 663	1	—
Renter-occupied housing units	16 179	16 179	12 358	526	166
1989 to March 1990	8 760	8 760	7 171	257	101
1985 to 1988	5 243	5 243	3 942	238	41
1980 to 1984	1 379	1 379	773	21	8
1970 to 1979	644	644	378	7	—
1969 or earlier	153	153	94	3	16
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	1 317	1 317	725	7	—
Householder 65 years and over	6 087	6 087	2 798	12	16
Owner-occupied housing units	4 611	4 611	1 860	1	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	69	69	5	—	—
No telephone in unit	100	100	41	—	—
No vehicle available	1 264	1 264	697	3	8
Complete plumbing facilities	37 239	37 239	19 249	527	171
1.00 or less persons per room	36 567	36 567	18 837	451	151
1.01 or more persons per room	672	672	412	76	20
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	155	155	50	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	132	132	41	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	23	23	9	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	41 591	41 591	47 842	19 900	20 100
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 160	19 160	17 282	18 799	11 708
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	6 803	6 803	5 232	167	87
Owner-occupied housing units	1 253	1 253	384	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	5 550	5 550	4 848	167	87

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County		Bloomington city, Monroe County	
		Total	Bloomington city	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	15 432	15 432	5 626	—	5
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage.....	10 168	10 168	3 414	—	5
Less than \$300.....	558	558	172	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	1 089	1 089	308	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	1 607	1 607	461	—	—
\$500 to \$599.....	1 695	1 695	433	—	—
\$600 to \$799.....	2 507	2 507	845	—	5
\$800 to \$999.....	1 325	1 325	528	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	1 035	1 035	478	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	240	240	121	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	112	112	68	—	—
Median (dollars).....	609	609	663	—	725
Not mortgaged.....	5 264	5 264	2 212	—	—
Less than \$100.....	196	196	68	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	2 753	2 753	987	—	—
\$200 to \$299.....	1 790	1 790	818	—	—
\$300 to \$399.....	412	412	261	—	—
\$400 to \$499.....	65	65	43	—	—
\$500 or more.....	48	48	35	—	—
Median (dollars).....	191	191	205	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000.....	3 019	3 019	1 097	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	1 084	1 084	392	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	401	401	178	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	332	332	98	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	197	197	69	—	—
35 percent or more.....	948	948	321	—	—
Not computed.....	57	57	39	—	—
Median.....	25.0	25.0	23.8	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	4 127	4 127	1 234	—	5
Less than 20 percent.....	2 281	2 281	788	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	676	676	109	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	575	575	153	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	252	252	58	—	—
35 percent or more.....	336	336	119	—	5
Not computed.....	7	7	7	—	—
Median.....	18.1	18.1	14.1	—	45.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	3 588	3 588	1 211	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	2 536	2 536	841	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	582	582	150	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	341	341	150	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	98	98	60	—	—
35 percent or more.....	31	31	10	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.9	15.9	15.8	—	—
\$50,000 or more.....	4 698	4 698	2 084	—	—
Less than 20 percent.....	3 944	3 944	1 738	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	488	488	221	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	202	202	97	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	48	48	12	—	—
35 percent or more.....	10	10	10	—	—
Not computed.....	6	6	6	—	—
Median.....	11.8	11.8	10.1	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	15 869	15 869	12 358	526	166
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100.....	229	229	132	—	—
\$100 to \$199.....	994	994	742	11	—
\$200 to \$299.....	2 279	2 279	1 817	190	115
\$300 to \$399.....	3 902	3 902	3 052	235	42
\$400 to \$499.....	3 735	3 735	3 126	84	5
\$500 to \$599.....	1 710	1 710	1 326	—	—
\$600 to \$749.....	1 376	1 376	1 051	—	4
\$750 to \$999.....	694	694	528	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	469	469	358	—	—
No cash rent.....	481	481	226	6	—
Median (dollars).....	408	408	410	320	271
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000.....	5 469	5 469	4 678	186	104
Less than 20 percent.....	171	171	103	—	—
20 to 24 percent.....	148	148	87	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	224	224	191	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	217	217	188	—	—
35 percent or more.....	4 348	4 348	3 853	149	71
Not computed.....	361	361	256	37	33
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	4 744	4 744	3 777	151	32
Less than 20 percent.....	401	401	287	6	16
20 to 24 percent.....	572	572	429	73	8
25 to 29 percent.....	735	735	587	34	8
30 to 34 percent.....	748	748	585	21	—
35 percent or more.....	2 132	2 132	1 825	17	—
Not computed.....	156	156	64	—	—
Median.....	33.9	33.9	34.7	24.8	20.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	3 698	3 698	2 668	135	26
Less than 20 percent.....	1 729	1 729	1 167	97	21
20 to 24 percent.....	857	857	689	32	5
25 to 29 percent.....	431	431	335	3	—
30 to 34 percent.....	280	280	198	—	—
35 percent or more.....	296	296	235	—	—
Not computed.....	105	105	44	3	—
Median.....	20.4	20.4	21.1	15.6	16.9
\$35,000 or more.....	1 958	1 958	1 235	54	4
Less than 20 percent.....	1 676	1 676	1 109	51	4
20 to 24 percent.....	145	145	63	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	27	27	16	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	15	15	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	28	28	12	—	—
Not computed.....	67	67	35	3	—
Median.....	13.8	13.8	13.9	10.0-	10.0-

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County		Bloomington city, Monroe County	
		Total	Bloomington city	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02
Occupied housing units	839	839	695	79	8
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	22	22	22	—	—
1985 to 1988	69	69	45	—	—
1980 to 1984	132	132	118	—	—
1970 to 1979	188	188	145	14	—
1960 to 1969	154	154	133	35	—
1950 to 1959	141	141	109	23	8
1940 to 1949	51	51	51	—	—
1939 or earlier	82	82	72	7	—
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	79	79	79	25	8
1 bedroom	278	278	219	29	—
2 bedrooms	240	240	204	25	—
3 bedrooms	183	183	147	—	—
4 bedrooms	59	59	46	—	—
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	839	839	695	79	8
Source of water, public system or private company	839	839	695	79	8
Sewage disposal, public sewer	792	792	695	79	8
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	427	427	392	15	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	18	18	—	—	—
Electricity	318	318	237	34	8
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	26	26	16	—	—
All other fuels	50	50	50	30	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	206	206	186	38	8
1	406	406	355	35	—
2	170	170	120	6	—
3 or more	57	57	34	—	—
Vehicles per household	1.1	1.1	1.0	.6	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	143	143	95	—	—
1989 to March 1990	19	19	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	31	31	21	—	—
1980 to 1984	31	31	24	—	—
1970 to 1979	46	46	34	—	—
1969 or earlier	16	16	16	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	696	696	600	79	8
1989 to March 1990	357	357	322	61	—
1985 to 1988	262	262	223	12	8
1980 to 1984	48	48	33	—	—
1970 to 1979	29	29	22	6	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	31	31	31	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	44	44	37	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	15	15	15	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	22	22	22	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	839	839	695	79	8
1.00 or less persons per room	799	799	655	65	8
1.01 or more persons per room	40	40	40	14	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	47 806	47 806	45 092	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 076	17 076	16 143	17 530	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	325	325	315	30	8
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	325	325	315	30	8

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County		Bloomington city, Monroe County	
		Total	Bloomington city	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	111	111	71	-	-
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage.....	95	95	55	-	-
Less than \$300.....	7	7	7	-	-
\$300 to \$399.....	7	7	7	-	-
\$400 to \$499.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 to \$599.....	4	4	-	-	-
\$600 to \$799.....	32	32	18	-	-
\$800 to \$999.....	25	25	9	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	13	13	7	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	7	7	7	-	-
\$2,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	782	782	677	-	-
Not mortgaged.....	16	16	16	-	-
Less than \$100.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199.....	16	16	16	-	-
\$200 to \$299.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$300 to \$399.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$400 to \$499.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	175	175	175	-	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000.....	15	15	15	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	8	8	8	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	7	7	7	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	19.7	19.7	19.7	-	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	23	23	16	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	8	8	8	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	8	8	8	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	7	7	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	22.2	22.2	15.0	-	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	26	26	7	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	14	14	7	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	12	12	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	19.3	19.3	10.0	-	-
\$50,000 or more.....	47	47	33	-	-
Less than 20 percent.....	30	30	26	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	4	4	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	7	7	7	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	6	6	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	16.7	16.7	15.2	-	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	696	696	600	79	8
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100.....	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199.....	75	75	65	-	-
\$200 to \$299.....	93	93	79	25	8
\$300 to \$399.....	256	256	221	54	-
\$400 to \$499.....	138	138	138	-	-
\$500 to \$599.....	61	61	47	-	-
\$600 to \$749.....	62	62	44	-	-
\$750 to \$999.....	5	5	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent.....	6	6	6	-	-
Median (dollars).....	357	357	359	334	288
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000.....	283	283	266	30	8
Less than 20 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent.....	8	8	8	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	22	22	22	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	239	239	222	30	-
Not computed.....	14	14	14	-	8
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	-
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	186	186	151	21	-
Less than 20 percent.....	17	17	7	7	-
20 to 24 percent.....	51	51	51	6	-
25 to 29 percent.....	38	38	38	8	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	80	80	55	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	28.3	28.3	27.3	22.9	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	155	155	116	15	-
Less than 20 percent.....	92	92	71	15	-
20 to 24 percent.....	48	48	30	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	15	15	15	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	18.3	18.3	18.5	17.5	-
\$35,000 or more.....	72	72	67	13	-
Less than 20 percent.....	72	72	67	13	-
20 to 24 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent.....	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more.....	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed.....	-	-	-	-	-
Median.....	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.5	-

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[The above table was omitted because there were no qualifying areas]

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County		Bloomington city, Monroe County	
		Total	Bloomington city	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02
Occupied housing units	875	875	794	313	76
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT					
1989 to March 1990	28	28	7	—	—
1985 to 1988	50	50	40	—	—
1980 to 1984	28	28	8	—	—
1970 to 1979	285	285	271	98	—
1960 to 1969	174	174	174	112	9
1950 to 1959	142	142	126	65	21
1940 to 1949	63	63	63	—	41
1939 or earlier	105	105	105	38	5
BEDROOMS					
No bedroom	192	192	173	35	69
1 bedroom	330	330	303	136	7
2 bedrooms	245	245	234	142	—
3 bedrooms	41	41	41	—	—
4 bedrooms	37	37	27	—	—
5 or more bedrooms	30	30	16	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS					
Complete kitchen facilities	863	863	782	313	76
Source of water, public system or private company	875	875	794	313	76
Sewage disposal, public sewer	862	862	781	313	76
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL					
Utility gas	318	318	283	46	23
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	24	24	17	—	9
Electricity	479	479	440	237	32
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	7	7	7	—	7
All other fuels	47	47	47	30	5
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE					
None	151	151	122	48	40
1	512	512	502	189	36
2	149	149	118	67	—
3 or more	63	63	52	9	—
Vehicles per household	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT					
Owner-occupied housing units	115	115	80	—	—
1989 to March 1990	22	22	8	—	—
1985 to 1988	45	45	29	—	—
1980 to 1984	20	20	15	—	—
1970 to 1979	16	16	16	—	—
1969 or earlier	12	12	12	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	760	760	714	313	76
1989 to March 1990	547	547	501	210	41
1985 to 1988	191	191	191	86	30
1980 to 1984	22	22	22	17	5
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS					
No telephone in unit	12	12	12	—	—
Householder 65 years and over	21	21	16	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	21	21	16	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	875	875	794	313	76
1.00 or less persons per room	753	753	678	223	76
1.01 or more persons per room	122	122	116	90	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:					
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	75 452	75 452	40 128	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 343	19 343	20 017	11 304	8 215
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	439	439	406	152	43
Owner-occupied housing units	5	5	5	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	434	434	401	152	43

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County		Bloomington city, Monroe County	
		Total	Bloomington city	Tract 2.01	Tract 2.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units	79	79	58	-	-
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS					
With a mortgage	63	63	42	-	-
Less than \$300	8	8	8	-	-
\$300 to \$399	8	8	8	-	-
\$400 to \$499	7	7	7	-	-
\$500 to \$599	11	11	-	-	-
\$600 to \$799	-	-	-	-	-
\$800 to \$999	19	19	19	-	-
\$1,000 to \$1,499	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,500 to \$1,999	10	10	-	-	-
\$2,000 or more	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	539	539	436	-	-
Not mortgaged	16	16	16	-	-
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	-	-	-	-	-
\$200 to \$299	5	5	5	-	-
\$300 to \$399	11	11	11	-	-
\$400 to \$499	-	-	-	-	-
\$500 or more	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	314	314	314	-	-
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$20,000	16	16	16	-	-
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	8	8	8	-	-
35 percent or more	8	8	8	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	37.5	37.5	37.5	-	-
\$20,000 to \$34,999	10	10	10	-	-
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	10	10	10	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	32.5	32.5	32.5	-	-
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15	15	9	-	-
Less than 20 percent	6	6	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	9	9	9	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	25.8	25.8	27.5	-	-
\$50,000 or more	38	38	23	-	-
Less than 20 percent	38	38	23	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	10.0	10.0	10.0	-	-
Specified renter-occupied housing units	745	745	699	313	76
GROSS RENT					
Less than \$100	-	-	-	-	-
\$100 to \$199	4	4	4	-	-
\$200 to \$299	289	289	280	153	69
\$300 to \$399	230	230	207	126	7
\$400 to \$499	175	175	161	34	-
\$500 to \$599	31	31	31	-	-
\$600 to \$749	-	-	-	-	-
\$750 to \$999	-	-	-	-	-
\$1,000 or more	16	16	16	-	-
No cash rent	-	-	-	-	-
Median (dollars)	327	327	322	302	267
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989					
Less than \$10,000	424	424	391	144	57
Less than 20 percent	-	-	-	-	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	18	18	18	18	-
35 percent or more	270	270	237	90	26
Not computed	136	136	136	36	31
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	48.9
\$10,000 to \$19,999	174	174	168	112	5
Less than 20 percent	25	25	25	25	-
20 to 24 percent	11	11	11	6	5
25 to 29 percent	41	41	41	41	-
30 to 34 percent	45	45	39	23	-
35 percent or more	52	52	52	17	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	31.1	31.1	30.9	28.0	22.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	105	105	98	42	14
Less than 20 percent	57	57	50	17	14
20 to 24 percent	41	41	41	25	-
25 to 29 percent	7	7	7	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	18.5	18.5	19.4	20.8	12.5
\$35,000 or more	42	42	42	15	-
Less than 20 percent	42	42	42	15	-
20 to 24 percent	-	-	-	-	-
25 to 29 percent	-	-	-	-	-
30 to 34 percent	-	-	-	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed	-	-	-	-	-
Median	10.7	10.7	10.7	10.3	-

Table 42. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County	
		Total	Bloomington city
Occupied housing units ¹	377	377	313
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	11	11	—
1985 to 1988	20	20	20
1980 to 1984	17	17	10
1970 to 1979	121	121	102
1960 to 1969	56	56	37
1950 to 1959	57	57	57
1940 to 1949	50	50	42
1939 or earlier	45	45	45
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	12	12	12
1 bedroom	121	121	121
2 bedrooms	122	122	94
3 bedrooms	85	85	56
4 bedrooms	37	37	30
5 or more bedrooms	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	368	368	304
Source of water, public system or private company	377	377	313
Sewage disposal, public sewer	327	327	313
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	11	11	11
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	11	11	11
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	124	124	82
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	—
Electricity	199	199	185
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	8	8	—
All other fuels	41	41	41
No fuel used	5	5	5
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	93	93	81
1	121	121	110
2	137	137	122
3 or more	26	26	—
Vehicles per household	1.3	1.3	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	87	87	39
1989 to March 1990	24	24	6
1985 to 1988	25	25	15
1980 to 1984	22	22	10
1970 to 1979	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	16	16	8
Renter-occupied housing units	290	290	274
1989 to March 1990	200	200	184
1985 to 1988	81	81	81
1980 to 1984	9	9	9
1970 to 1979	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	8	8	8
Householder 65 years and over	29	29	9
Owner-occupied housing units	20	20	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	12	12	—
Complete plumbing facilities	366	366	302
1.00 or less persons per room	333	333	269
1.01 or more persons per room	33	33	33
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	11	11	11
1.00 or less persons per room	11	11	11
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	26 872	26 872	31 949
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	12 913	12 913	12 977
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	166	166	146
Owner-occupied housing units	20	20	8
Renter-occupied housing units	146	146	138

Table 43. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County	
		Total	Bloomington city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	62	62	33
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	50	50	33
Less than \$300	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	8	8	8
\$400 to \$499	7	7	—
\$500 to \$599	3	3	—
\$600 to \$799	25	25	18
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	7	7	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	621	621	642
Not mortgaged	12	12	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	12	12	—
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	125	125	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	20	20	8
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	12	12	—
Not computed	8	8	8
Median	50.0+	50.0+	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	27	27	10
Less than 20 percent	7	7	—
20 to 24 percent	10	10	—
25 to 29 percent	10	10	10
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	23.2	23.2	27.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15	15	15
Less than 20 percent	8	8	8
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	7	7
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	19.7	19.7	19.7
\$50,000 or more	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	290	290	274
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	36	36	36
\$200 to \$299	48	48	48
\$300 to \$399	95	95	87
\$400 to \$499	72	72	64
\$500 to \$599	18	18	18
\$600 to \$749	21	21	21
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	358	358	354
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	163	163	155
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	14	14	14
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	128	128	120
Not computed	21	21	21
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	54	54	46
Less than 20 percent	5	5	5
20 to 24 percent	6	6	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	6	6
35 percent or more	37	37	29
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	36.9	36.9	36.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	59	59	59
Less than 20 percent	33	33	33
20 to 24 percent	14	14	14
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	12	12	12
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	18.1	18.1	18.1
\$35,000 or more	14	14	14
Less than 20 percent	14	14	14
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	15.6	15.6	15.6

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County	
		Total	Bloomington city
Occupied housing units	37 137	37 137	19 098
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	927	927	347
1985 to 1988	3 309	3 309	1 660
1980 to 1984	3 502	3 502	1 752
1970 to 1979	9 455	9 455	4 272
1960 to 1969	8 712	8 712	4 637
1950 to 1959	4 398	4 398	2 168
1940 to 1949	1 811	1 811	1 163
1939 or earlier	5 023	5 023	3 099
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	715	715	675
1 bedroom	5 498	5 498	4 183
2 bedrooms	13 056	13 056	7 346
3 bedrooms	12 967	12 967	4 385
4 bedrooms	3 928	3 928	1 911
5 or more bedrooms	973	973	598
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	36 954	36 954	18 989
Source of water, public system or private company	35 217	35 217	19 062
Sewage disposal, public sewer	25 302	25 302	18 801
Locking complete plumbing facilities	144	144	39
Owner-occupied housing units	104	104	5
Renter-occupied housing units	40	40	34
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	18 609	18 609	11 655
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	2 677	2 677	151
Electricity	11 664	11 664	6 683
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	1 609	1 609	207
All other fuels	2 514	2 514	381
No fuel used	64	64	21
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	2 893	2 893	2 025
1	12 973	12 973	8 428
2	14 084	14 084	5 998
3 or more	7 187	7 187	2 647
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	21 135	21 135	6 909
1989 to March 1990	2 300	2 300	856
1985 to 1988	5 858	5 858	1 814
1980 to 1984	3 177	3 177	1 050
1970 to 1979	4 940	4 940	1 534
1969 or earlier	4 860	4 860	1 655
Renter-occupied housing units	16 002	16 002	12 189
1989 to March 1990	8 640	8 640	7 059
1985 to 1988	5 195	5 195	3 894
1980 to 1984	1 370	1 370	764
1970 to 1979	644	644	378
1969 or earlier	153	153	94
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	1 317	1 317	725
Householder 65 years and over	6 058	6 058	2 789
Owner-occupied housing units	4 591	4 591	1 860
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	69	69	5
No telephone in unit	100	100	41
No vehicle available	1 252	1 252	697
Complete plumbing facilities	36 993	36 993	19 059
1.00 or less persons per room	36 347	36 347	18 673
1.01 or more persons per room	646	646	386
Locking complete plumbing facilities	144	144	39
1.00 or less persons per room	121	121	30
1.01 or more persons per room	23	23	9
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	41 654	41 654	47 932
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	19 187	19 187	17 289
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	6 705	6 705	5 154
Owner-occupied housing units	1 233	1 233	376
Renter-occupied housing units	5 472	5 472	4 778

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bloomington, IN MSA	Monroe County	
		Total	Bloomington city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	15 377	15 377	5 600
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	10 125	10 125	3 388
Less than \$300	558	558	172
\$300 to \$399	1 081	1 081	300
\$400 to \$499	1 600	1 600	461
\$500 to \$599	1 692	1 692	433
\$600 to \$799	2 482	2 482	827
\$800 to \$999	1 325	1 325	528
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 035	1 035	478
\$1,500 to \$1,999	240	240	121
\$2,000 or more	112	112	68
Median (dollars)	609	609	665
Not mortgaged	5 252	5 252	2 212
Less than \$100	196	196	68
\$100 to \$199	2 741	2 741	987
\$200 to \$299	1 790	1 790	818
\$300 to \$399	412	412	261
\$400 to \$499	65	65	43
\$500 or more	48	48	35
Median (dollars)	192	192	205
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	2 999	2 999	1 089
Less than 20 percent	1 084	1 084	392
20 to 24 percent	401	401	178
25 to 29 percent	332	332	98
30 to 34 percent	197	197	69
35 percent or more	936	936	321
Not computed	49	49	31
Median	24.9	24.9	23.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 100	4 100	1 224
Less than 20 percent	2 274	2 274	788
20 to 24 percent	666	666	109
25 to 29 percent	565	565	143
30 to 34 percent	252	252	58
35 percent or more	336	336	119
Not computed	7	7	7
Median	18.0	18.0	14.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	3 580	3 580	1 203
Less than 20 percent	2 528	2 528	833
20 to 24 percent	582	582	150
25 to 29 percent	341	341	150
30 to 34 percent	98	98	60
35 percent or more	31	31	10
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	15.9	15.9	15.7
\$50,000 or more	4 698	4 698	2 084
Less than 20 percent	3 944	3 944	1 738
20 to 24 percent	488	488	221
25 to 29 percent	202	202	97
30 to 34 percent	48	48	12
35 percent or more	10	10	10
Not computed	6	6	6
Median	11.8	11.8	10.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	15 692	15 692	12 189
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	229	229	132
\$100 to \$199	979	979	727
\$200 to \$299	2 239	2 239	1 777
\$300 to \$399	3 862	3 862	3 012
\$400 to \$499	3 682	3 682	3 081
\$500 to \$599	1 702	1 702	1 318
\$600 to \$749	1 355	1 355	1 030
\$750 to \$999	694	694	528
\$1,000 or more	469	469	358
No cash rent	481	481	226
Median (dollars)	408	408	411
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	5 390	5 390	4 599
Less than 20 percent	171	171	103
20 to 24 percent	148	148	87
25 to 29 percent	224	224	191
30 to 34 percent	217	217	188
35 percent or more	4 290	4 290	3 795
Not computed	340	340	235
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4 719	4 719	3 760
Less than 20 percent	396	396	282
20 to 24 percent	566	566	423
25 to 29 percent	735	735	587
30 to 34 percent	742	742	579
35 percent or more	2 124	2 124	1 825
Not computed	156	156	64
Median	33.9	33.9	34.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	3 639	3 639	2 609
Less than 20 percent	1 696	1 696	1 134
20 to 24 percent	843	843	675
25 to 29 percent	431	431	335
30 to 34 percent	280	280	198
35 percent or more	284	284	223
Not computed	105	105	44
Median	20.4	20.4	21.1
\$35,000 or more	1 944	1 944	1 221
Less than 20 percent	1 662	1 662	1 095
20 to 24 percent	145	145	63
25 to 29 percent	27	27	16
30 to 34 percent	15	15	—
35 percent or more	28	28	12
Not computed	67	67	35
Median	13.8	13.8	13.9

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Bloomington, IN MSA -----	108 978	11.7	41 948	12.4	BLOOMINGTON CITY, MONROE COUNTY—Con.				
MONROE COUNTY					Tract 6 (pt.) -----	4 860	11.3	2 376	10.9
Total -----	108 978	11.7	41 948	12.4	Tract 7 (pt.) -----	6	16.7	3	33.3
Bloomington city -----	60 633	11.0	22 025	12.3	Tract 8 (pt.) -----	3 518	10.6	1 581	11.1
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN MONROE COUNTY					Tract 9.01 -----	2 526	13.6	1 223	14.8
Tract 4 -----	3 972	15.7	2 040	15.4	Tract 9.02 (pt.) -----	5 041	11.8	2 403	11.7
Tract 5 -----	6 516	11.5	2 604	11.4	Tract 10 (pt.) -----	4 684	12.1	1 945	12.1
Tract 6 -----	6 009	11.4	2 892	11.2	Tract 11 (pt.) -----	3 360	9.9	1 554	9.9
Tract 7 -----	2 770	15.2	1 043	15.9	Tract 13.01 (pt.) -----	52	19.2	24	16.7
Tract 8 -----	4 936	11.1	2 294	11.2	Tract 16 (pt.) -----	5 412	10.2	1 986	10.6
Tract 9.02 -----	5 994	11.9	2 803	11.7	REMAINDER OF MONROE COUNTY				
Tract 10 -----	6 559	12.1	2 713	12.0	Tract 4 (pt.) -----	811	15.9	383	16.2
Tract 11 -----	7 885	11.0	3 576	10.8	Tract 5 (pt.) -----	4 050	11.2	1 525	11.5
Tract 13.01 -----	5 257	14.4	2 047	14.6	Tract 6 (pt.) -----	1 149	12.0	516	12.2
Tract 16 -----	5 668	10.0	2 126	10.4	Tract 7 (pt.) -----	2 764	15.2	1 040	15.9
BLOOMINGTON CITY, MONROE COUNTY					Tract 8 (pt.) -----	1 418	12.5	713	11.5
Tract 1 -----	2 864	13.3	1 605	13.6	Tract 9.02 (pt.) -----	953	12.4	400	12.0
Tract 2.01 -----	8 595	10.9	1 003	15.0	Tract 10 (pt.) -----	1 875	12.1	768	11.7
Tract 2.02 -----	6 518	4.4	263	14.4	Tract 11 (pt.) -----	4 525	11.8	2 022	11.5
Tract 3.01 -----	4 284	11.1	2 174	11.2	Tract 12 -----	5 390	15.7	1 997	15.3
Tract 3.02 -----	3 286	14.2	1 149	15.5	Tract 13.01 (pt.) -----	5 205	14.4	2 023	14.6
Tract 4 (pt.) -----	3 161	15.7	1 657	15.2	Tract 13.02 -----	7 257	11.4	2 636	11.3
Tract 5 (pt.) -----	2 466	11.8	1 079	11.4	Tract 14 -----	6 542	11.9	2 855	11.6
					Tract 15 -----	6 150	10.9	2 905	11.3
					Tract 16 (pt.) -----	256	6.3	140	8.6

APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
 Region
 Division
 State
 County
 County subdivision
 Place (or part)
 Census tract/block numbering area
 (or part)
 Block group (or part)
 Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be "high school dropouts." There is no restriction on when they "dropped out" of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, "Median school years completed" was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. "Percent high school graduate or higher" and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, "Percent high school graduate or higher" can be calculated and "Percent bachelor's degree or higher" can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether "completed the fourth year of college," "completed the senior year of college," and "college graduate" were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of "college graduates" from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and "Associate" degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as "Not in Labor Force." In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) "at work"—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were "with a job but not at work"—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, "shelters for abused women" are included in the category "other noninstitutional group quarters."

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or "T-Night" enumeration at YMCA's, YWCA's, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of "types of group quarters":

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an "I," for institutional, or an "N," for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an "Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List." (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America's total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word "descent" was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term "Mexican-Amer." used in 1980 was shortened further to "Mexican-Am." to reduce misreporting (of "American") in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as "other Spanish/Hispanic" to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the "Mexican-Amer." category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category "No, not Spanish/Hispanic" as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-American" and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses include costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in this section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish Other Indo-European	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
All other languages	Vietnamese	
	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa
	Other languages (part)	

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ($\$12,674 \times 1.25$) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jima	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (–).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

ACCURACY OF THE DATA

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

SE_X and SE_Y of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{\hat{X} \pm \hat{Y}} = SE_{\hat{X} - \hat{Y}} = \sqrt{(SE_X)^2 + (SE_Y)^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X} / \hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_X)^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_Y)^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948/21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$SE(6.7) = \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2}$$

$$= 1.34 \text{ percentage points}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$[6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)]$$

or

$$4.50 \text{ to } 8.90$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$SE(1.07) = \left(\frac{9948}{9314}\right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}}$$

$$= .029$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$[1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)]$$

or

$$1.02 \text{ to } 1.12$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin
Rent
101 Less than \$100
102 \$100 to \$199
103 \$200 to \$299
104 \$300 to \$399
105 \$400 to \$499
106 \$500 to \$599
107 \$600 to \$749
108 \$750 to \$999
109 \$1,000 or more
110 No cash rent
Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
111-120 Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
Black Householder
121-140 Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
141-160 Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
161-180 Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Householder of Other Race
181-200 Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120
Vacant Housing Units
1 Vacant for rent
2 Vacant for sale
3 Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional canvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5\hat{Y}\left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

 \hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B}\hat{p}(100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

 \hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Indiana

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.2	1.2	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.0
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.4	2.4	1.1	1.1
Household type.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 41	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1949	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 09	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 1981
00 00 00	1 8 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1	9 1 0 1 0	1 0 1 0 1 0	9 1 0 1 0
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0

Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle (under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**), only print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes, have all three facilities** if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).

- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

- 21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually left home to go to work. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. *Also exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana -

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
<p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><u>Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</u></p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	7	7	0	7	0	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	9	9	0	9	0	0	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	7	7	0	7	0	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	9	9	0	9	0	0
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<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>FOR CENSUS USE →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>		<p><input type="radio"/></p> <p><input type="radio"/></p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													

PERSON 7		NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD																																																											
Last name		H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). _____ <input type="radio"/> No		If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE — H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No																																																									
First name Middle initial				b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No																																																									
If a RELATIVE of Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild <input type="radio"/> _____ <input type="radio"/> Other relative		b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else? <input type="radio"/> Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s). _____ <input type="radio"/> No		Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment — H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale? <input type="radio"/> Less than \$10,000 <input type="radio"/> \$70,000 to \$74,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 to \$14,999 <input type="radio"/> \$75,000 to \$79,999 <input type="radio"/> \$15,000 to \$19,999 <input type="radio"/> \$80,000 to \$89,999 <input type="radio"/> \$20,000 to \$24,999 <input type="radio"/> \$90,000 to \$99,999 <input type="radio"/> \$25,000 to \$29,999 <input type="radio"/> \$100,000 to \$124,999 <input type="radio"/> \$30,000 to \$34,999 <input type="radio"/> \$125,000 to \$149,999 <input type="radio"/> \$35,000 to \$39,999 <input type="radio"/> \$150,000 to \$174,999 <input type="radio"/> \$40,000 to \$44,999 <input type="radio"/> \$175,000 to \$199,999 <input type="radio"/> \$45,000 to \$49,999 <input type="radio"/> \$200,000 to \$249,999 <input type="radio"/> \$50,000 to \$54,999 <input type="radio"/> \$250,000 to \$299,999 <input type="radio"/> \$55,000 to \$59,999 <input type="radio"/> \$300,000 to \$399,999 <input type="radio"/> \$60,000 to \$64,999 <input type="radio"/> \$400,000 to \$499,999 <input type="radio"/> \$65,000 to \$69,999 <input type="radio"/> \$500,000 or more																																																									
If NOT RELATED to Person 1: <input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative <input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female																																																													
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) _____ <input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API) <input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API <input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)		H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant. <input type="radio"/> A mobile home or trailer <input type="radio"/> A one-family house detached from any other house <input type="radio"/> A one-family house attached to one or more houses <input type="radio"/> A building with 2 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 3 or 4 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 5 to 9 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 10 to 19 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 20 to 49 apartments <input type="radio"/> A building with 50 or more apartments <input type="radio"/> Other		Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment — H7a. What is the monthly rent? <input type="radio"/> Less than \$80 <input type="radio"/> \$375 to \$399 <input type="radio"/> \$80 to \$99 <input type="radio"/> \$400 to \$424 <input type="radio"/> \$100 to \$124 <input type="radio"/> \$425 to \$449 <input type="radio"/> \$125 to \$149 <input type="radio"/> \$450 to \$474 <input type="radio"/> \$150 to \$174 <input type="radio"/> \$475 to \$499 <input type="radio"/> \$175 to \$199 <input type="radio"/> \$500 to \$524 <input type="radio"/> \$200 to \$224 <input type="radio"/> \$525 to \$549 <input type="radio"/> \$225 to \$249 <input type="radio"/> \$550 to \$599 <input type="radio"/> \$250 to \$274 <input type="radio"/> \$600 to \$649 <input type="radio"/> \$275 to \$299 <input type="radio"/> \$650 to \$699 <input type="radio"/> \$300 to \$324 <input type="radio"/> \$700 to \$749 <input type="radio"/> \$325 to \$349 <input type="radio"/> \$750 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$350 to \$374 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 or more																																																									
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<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		H4. Is this house or apartment — <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan? <input type="radio"/> Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)? <input type="radio"/> Rented for cash rent? <input type="radio"/> Occupied without payment of cash rent?																																																											
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) _____ <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		FOR CENSUS USE																																																											
		<table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td rowspan="2" style="width: 15%;">A. Total persons</td> <td rowspan="2" style="width: 15%;">B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant</td> <td rowspan="2" style="width: 15%;">D. Months vacant</td> <td rowspan="2" style="width: 15%;">G. DO</td> <td rowspan="2" style="width: 15%;">ID</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="width: 15%;">C1. Vacancy status</td> <td style="width: 15%;">E. Complete after</td> <td style="width: 15%;">F. Cov.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>0 0</td> <td><input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 1</td> <td><input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere</td> <td><input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2 2</td> <td></td> <td><input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 3</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4 4</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5 5</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>6 6</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7 7</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>8 8</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>9 9</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>				A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID	C1. Vacancy status	E. Complete after	F. Cov.	0 0	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12			1 1	<input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24			2 2		<input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more			3 3					4 4					5 5					6 6					7 7					8 8					9 9		
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<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> <input type="text"/> \$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p> <p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt) Go to H23b
☐ Yes, contract to purchase)
☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. →

PERSON 1		14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?		18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —	
Last name _____ First name _____ Middle initial _____		<input type="radio"/> Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to 15a <input type="radio"/> No		a. Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born? <input type="text"/>		b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?		b. Prevents this person from working at a job? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)		(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country <input type="text"/>		19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —	
		(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)		a. Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?		(2) Name of county in the U.S. <input type="text"/>		b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	
<input type="radio"/> Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11 <input type="radio"/> Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas <input type="radio"/> Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents <input type="radio"/> Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization <input type="radio"/> No, not a citizen of the United States		(3) Name of city or town in the U.S. <input type="text"/>		If this person is a female —	
10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?		(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?		20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.	
<input type="radio"/> 1987 to 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1974 <input type="radio"/> 1985 or 1986 <input type="radio"/> 1965 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1982 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1964 <input type="radio"/> 1980 or 1981 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1975 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> Before 1950		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, lived outside the city/town limits		None 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 or more <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	
11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.		15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?		21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?	
<input type="radio"/> No, has not attended since February 1 <input type="radio"/> Yes, public school, public college <input type="radio"/> Yes, private school, private college		<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 16 b. What is this language? <input type="text"/> (For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)		<input type="radio"/> Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.) <input type="radio"/> No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25	
12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.		c. How well does this person speak English?		b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked. <input type="text"/> Hours	
<input type="radio"/> No school completed <input type="radio"/> Nursery school <input type="radio"/> Kindergarten <input type="radio"/> 1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade <input type="radio"/> 5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade <input type="radio"/> 9th grade <input type="radio"/> 10th grade <input type="radio"/> 11th grade <input type="radio"/> 12th grade, NO DIPLOMA <input type="radio"/> HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED) <input type="radio"/> Some college but no degree <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Occupational program <input type="radio"/> Associate degree in college - Academic program <input type="radio"/> Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS) <input type="radio"/> Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA) <input type="radio"/> Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD) <input type="radio"/> Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)		<input type="radio"/> Very well <input type="radio"/> Not well <input type="radio"/> Well <input type="radio"/> Not at all			
13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.) <input type="text"/>		16. When was this person born?		22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.	
(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadorean, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)		<input type="radio"/> Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a <input type="radio"/> Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person		a. Address (Number and street) <input type="text"/>	
		17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.		(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)	
		<input type="radio"/> Yes, now on active duty <input type="radio"/> Yes, on active duty in past, but not now <input type="radio"/> Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18 <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 18		b. Name of city, town, or post office <input type="text"/>	
		b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.		c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town? <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No, outside the city/town limits	
		<input type="radio"/> September 1980 or later <input type="radio"/> May 1975 to August 1980 <input type="radio"/> Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975) <input type="radio"/> February 1955—July 1964 <input type="radio"/> Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955) <input type="radio"/> World War II (September 1940—July 1947) <input type="radio"/> World War I (April 1917—November 1918) <input type="radio"/> Any other time		d. County <input type="text"/>	
		c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had? <input type="text"/> Years		e. State <input type="text"/> f. ZIP Code <input type="text"/>	

<p>23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle <input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car <input type="radio"/> Walked <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Worked at home → Skip to 28 <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Ferryboat <input type="radio"/> Other method <input type="radio"/> Taxicab </p> <p>If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.</p> <p>b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Drove alone <input type="radio"/> 5 people <input type="radio"/> 2 people <input type="radio"/> 6 people <input type="radio"/> 3 people <input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people <input type="radio"/> 4 people <input type="radio"/> 10 or more people </p>	<p>28. Industry or Employer</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle → <input type="radio"/> and print the branch of the Armed Forces.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(Name of company, business, or other employer)</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)</p> <p>c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Manufacturing <input type="radio"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Retail trade </p>	<p>32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</p> <p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ Annual amount — Dollars </p> <p>h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes → \$ _____ <input type="radio"/> No \$ _____ Annual amount — Dollars </p>
<p>24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?</p> <p>_____ <input type="radio"/> a.m. _____ <input type="radio"/> p.m.</p> <p>b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?</p> <p>_____ Minutes — Skip to 28</p>	<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake baker)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p>_____</p> <p>(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)</p>	<p>32. INCOME IN 1989 — (Continued from previous page)</p>
<p>25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff <input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization <input type="radio"/> Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) <input type="radio"/> State GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> Federal GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm </p>	<p>32. INCOME IN 1989 — (Continued from previous page)</p>
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 27 </p> <p>b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill <input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job </p>	<p>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — Skip to 32 </p> <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <p>_____ Weeks</p> <p>c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p>_____ Hours</p>	<p>32. INCOME IN 1989 — (Continued from previous page)</p>
<p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 } Go to 28 <input type="radio"/> 1989 <input type="radio"/> 1979 or earlier } <input type="radio"/> 1988 <input type="radio"/> Never worked } Skip to 32 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1987 </p>	<p>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm? (Continued from previous page)</p>	<p>32. INCOME IN 1989 — (Continued from previous page)</p>
<p>28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.</p>	<p>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm? (Continued from previous page)</p>	<p>33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None OR \$ _____ Annual amount — Dollars </p>

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative re-districting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide.* This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program.* A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics.* A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community.* A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers.* A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base.* A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You.* The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement.* A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide.* A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rose Marie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:
Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

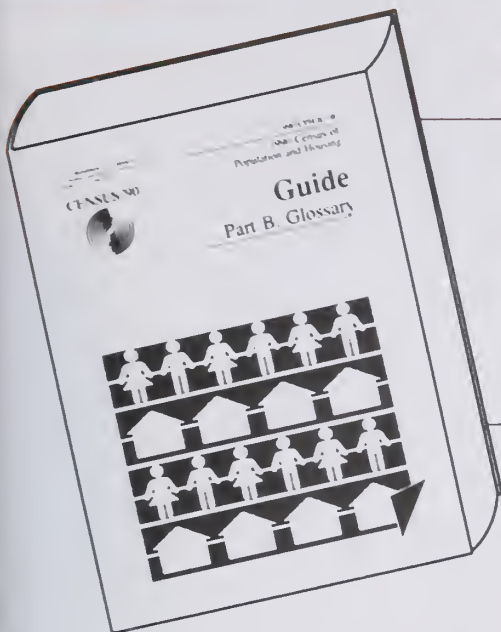
Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

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APPENDIX G. Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

ADDITIONAL



Just Published!

PART B, GLOSSARY

1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide

electronic media. (The geographic, population, and housing definitions are drawn from appendixes to 1990 census reports and technical documentation.)

Previously Published—Part A, TEXT

If you are using 1990 census results, you will find the *Guide*, Part A, Text an indispensable reference. It offers the information you need on such subjects as:

- Data products
- Geographic terms and products
- Where to find assistance
- Population and housing concepts
- Census procedures

Still to come is an index to the 1990 census Summary Tape Files, which will be Part C.

Part B, Glossary (1990 CPH-R-1B) is the second part of the 3-part *1990 Census of Population and Housing Guide*. It defines terms used in the census.

• **Geographic** definitions cover specific characteristics of an entity, such as type of geographic code and how boundaries are determined. • **Population** and **housing** definitions identify the related item numbers on the 1990 census questionnaire (included as an appendix), define the concepts involved, and note the items comparability to previous censuses. • **Technical** terms associated with the collection, processing, and tabulation of 1990 census data also are included, along with terms used in working with data files on

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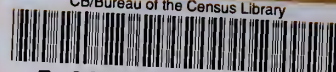
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